



63.9
Australia
1885-1896

NEW TALL
NASTURTiums.

LIBRARY
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SEEDS AND
PLANTS

Anderson & Co's
1895

SCENTED
PANSIES

3

2

4

SEEDSMEN
AND PLANT MERCHANTS
216 & 218 PITT ST.
SYDNEY.

ROSES
1 "EARL OF DUFFERIN"
2 "CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDIN"
3 "RAINBOW"
4 "THE QUEEN"

Our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue Cover.

ON THE FRONT
will be found

NOVELTIES

AS FOLLOWS—

The **New Climbing Nasturtiums**, produce luxuriant and gorgeous masses of colour, are very easily cultivated, and are admirably suited for trellises, arbours and rockwork, etc. The new colours vary from deep rich crimson to almost pure white. See Coloured Novelty Sheets.

The **New Scented Pansies** give most charming varieties of colour, and in addition have the delicious perfume of the violet, the combination giving a most pleasing effect. The flowers are of good substance, and the colours are of remarkably exquisite tints. See Coloured Novelty Sheets.

The **Roses, "The Four Beauties,"** a charming group of lovely flowers, all of which are ever-blooming, except Earl Dufferin, which is a hybrid perpetual of exquisite colour and fragrance. We offer the group at a cheap rate. See Coloured Novelty Sheets.

No. 1. Earl of Dufferin
No. 2. Climbing Perle des Jardin

No. 3. Rainbow
No. 4. The Queen

On the BACK are the ILLUSTRATIONS of

Our New CELERY, "Pink Plume."

Our New ROCK MELON, "Perfected Delmonico."

Our New BUTTER BEAN, "Anderson's Wonder."

Our New TOMATO, "Crimson Cushion."

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we enclose after page 16.

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W. E. SMITH, Sydney, Newcastle & London

Seedsmen and Plant Merchants,

SYDNEY.

per (State if by Rail,
Steamer or Parcel Post) to (State Name of Station,
Port or Post Town)

c/o (Name of Agent, if any) and address to me in full as under.

I enclose £..... in payment.

(Signature) _____

(Address in full)

Date 1895.

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER.

[illegible]

Please write Flower Seed Order and requirements in Sundries on other side.

FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES.

FOR SEASON 1895.



Aster, New Late Blooming (branching variety)

IN addition to our present collection of these Ornamental and Useful Annuals, we offer this strain for the first time. The plants are strong and vigorous growers from 1½ to 2 feet in height, and are exceedingly valuable for Decorative requirements, both for Table and Garden. The flowers are double, white and large, being 4 inches across, and are produced on long stems. This is a very late bloomer and is considered a great improvement on some of the varieties previously offered. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Calliopsis, Coronata, Maxima.

A NEW and much larger type of this well-known and useful family of Hardy Annuals. The stems, leaves and flowers of this variety are as large again as those of the older sorts, and are exceedingly adapted for cutting purposes. The flowers are of a splendid golden-yellow colour. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Celosia, "Ostrich Plume."



Celosia, "Ostrich Plume."

THIS is a new feathered variety, which we offer for the first time, producing very large plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an Ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes waving gracefully above the foliage make it one of the most effective ornamental plants. It is of easy culture requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Cockscomb, and is useful for either pot or outdoor culture. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Centrosema, Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea).

WE offer this Hardy Perennial Climber for the first time, and have no doubt but that it will soon become a great favourite. It is easily grown from seed, and the first season from sowing will produce clusters of exquisitely beautiful flowers, inverted pea-shaped and fragrant, 1½ to 2½ inches across, varying in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, feathered with white through the centre; the backs of the flowers, and the buds also, are pure white, making a striking contrast; the plants grow from 6 to 8 feet in a season. Price, **1s.** per packet.



SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

Nasturtium, Lobb's Climbing Varieties

THE leaves and flowers of this class are somewhat smaller than the ordinary tall sorts, and being in greater profusion, are very superior for trellis work and rock work or hanging over vases. The flowers are very brilliant and rich, and very attractive. We list a few of the best as follows:—

- Asa Gray.** Cream white, blotched crimson; 1s. per packet.
Giant of Battle. Blood red, rich and brilliant; 1s. per packet.
Lilli Schmidt. Bright orange scarlet, splendid; 1s. per packet.
Mercier Lacombe. Dark purplish crimson, rich and velvety; 1s. per pkt.
Napoleon III. Orange yellow, flamed rosy scarlet, maroon blotches; 1s. per packet.
Ruby Rose. Rich dark red; 1s. per packet.

The Six Varieties for 5s.



Petunia, Large Flowered.

Pansy, Striped.

A DISTINCT class of this favourite flower, containing many new and varied markings, good colours and large well-shaped blooms. We can recommend this for cultivation, with other strains for bedding and borders. Price, 1s. per packet.

Pansy, Sweet Scented. See Front Cover

THIS is a totally different and truly attractive strain of this family; it combines the delightful perfume of the violet, with the never-failing beauty of the pansy, with an endless variety of colour and good substance of flower. The blooms are large, and consist of pure selfs an exquisitely tinted, striped and blotched fancy varieties, and being of long stems, are very desirable for cutting purposes. The plants are quite hardy, and require no more care or attention than the ordinary classes, and make vigorous and compact growth. We offer this seed in mixed packets, at 1s. per packet.

Petunia (Large Flowered Extra)

THIS is a specially selected strain of Petunia of mixed single and double varieties. The flowers are exceedingly handsome, and include many of the most strikingly beautiful and attractive shades of colour of this popular bedding and greenhouse plant. Flowering very quickly from seed. Price, 1s. per packet.

Rosa Multiflora

Polyantha.

WE offer for the first time the seed of this class of Rose; a novelty from the fact of its flowering the first year from seed. It grows about one foot high and produces single, semi-double and double flowers in graceful clusters and of various shades of colour. Seeds should be sown during July or August under shelter, and planted out in September or October.

Price, 1s. per packet.

Poppy, Nankeen Yellow.

THIS superb giant pæony-flowered Poppy is a vigorous grower; the perfect pæony shaped flowers, truly giant, are borne in constant succession for a long season, on erect strong stalks, 2½ to 3 feet. Nankeen Yellow stands out as a grand novelty, the nearest approach to yellow in this class of Poppies.

Price, 1s. per packet.



— FOR —

GENERAL LIST

OF Flower Seeds, See Pages 23 to 37.

German Collections, Page 22.



Rosa Multiflora.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Saintpaulia Ionantha.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis. © ©

A NEW ornamental-leaved variety of Castor Oil Plant or Palma Christi, representing an entirely distinct class, from Africa. The plants grow to a large size, and the immense leaves present a splendid sight, and eclipse in size and beauty all other known species. The seeds also are large and of new shades. The leaves produced are of a light green, and measure from 2 to 2½ feet across. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Saintpaulia Ionantha. © ©

THIS novelty belongs to the Gesneria tribe of plants, and the seed being very fine requires a little extra care and attention in germinating. The leaves are dark green and of fleshy consistence, and form a sort of emerald carpet background to the graceful and clustering mass of violet-shaped flowers. Colour, clear violet blue tint, shading off to yellow. This seed should be raised under glass. Price, **1s.** per packet.



Wallflower, "Eastern Queen."

Stock, "Sunrise," Large Flowering Dwarf Brompton. © ©

THIS variety is the result of crossing, and gives the same splendid results as the ordinary Brompton Stock, without being so tall—the nature of the dwarf flowered varieties having been introduced. The flower spikes are numerous and thickly studded with beautiful large blooms of a bright rose with metallic lustre. About 70 per cent of the plants are double, and the flowers expand early and last an unusually long time; altogether this is a most desirable novelty, and should occasion great admiration. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Wallflower, "Eastern Queen." ©

AN addition to the large-flowered single strains of this old and highly esteemed favourite; of bushy habit, and not exceeding 1 foot in height. The strong stalks of this new variety are crowned with flowers of a very pleasing shade, bright chamois, changing to salmon red, and the effect is surprising and beautiful.

Price, **1s.** per packet.

Queen."



Stock, "Sunrise."



Ricinus Zanzibariensis.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



SWEET WILLIAM, "Harlequin." ©

A NEW and improved variety of this deservedly popular flower. The flower heads are large and the florets of varied colours, such as crimson, pink, flesh, white, striped, &c., &c., producing, as may be imagined, an effect of richness and vividness of colouring seldom equalled. For bedding no variety can surpass this favourite strain, and we are sure that success will attend the introduction of this novelty. Price, 1s. per pkt.



ZINNIA. © © ©

- • Double Liliput,
- "Scarlet Gem." •

This is a variety of the recently introduced class of Zinnias, which are already in such great favour amongst horticulturalists. The plants are very graceful and very suitable for either single pot culture or in borders and groups. The "Scarlet Gem" comes true from seed. Price, 1s. per packet.

Zinnia, "Scarlet Gem."

NOVELTIES OF 1894 AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.

New Antirrhinum, "Queen of the North."

THE plants of this novelty grow to a uniform height of 1 ft.; are of elegant habit and covered with large white flowers, height about 12 inches. It is, without exception, the finest and most beautiful Snapdragon ever seen. Each plant will occupy a space of from 12 inches to 18 inches. Most useful for cutting. Price, 1s. per packet.

New White Sweet Pea, "Emily Henderson."

THIS is a charming pure white variety of this grand old favourite annual, and excels all others in beauty, fragrance and duration of the blooming season. Its flowers are produced in profusion on tall flower stalks, which render it most valuable for cutting. This new variety is absolutely snow white; the flowers are large and of great substance, and are produced in clusters of three or four, and the plants are robust and branching. Sweet Peas are worthy to be more largely cultivated, for their delightful perfume and profusion of bloom make them one of the most attractive annuals grown. Price, 6d. per packet.

New Eschscholtzia Maritima.

THIS new Eschscholtzia differs essentially from the well-known E. Californica by its whitish grey foliage and the lighter coloured flowers. The latter are of bright light yellow with deep orange, and very distinct spots at the base of each petal. Price, 1s. per packet.

New Gerardia Ternifolia.

BEAUTIFUL half-hardy perennial from Mexico, allied to the Pentstemon family. It grows into compact plants 12 to 18 inches high. The flowers are tube shaped, about 1½ inches long, of a light violet colour and lilac throat. Can be sown in the spring or autumn, it continues in bloom until late in the autumn. Can be grown in pots or out of doors. Price, 1s. per packet.



PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

New Single Caetus Dahlia.

A NEW type of this well-known family, which bears single flowers with singularly twisted petals. The colours are most varied and beautiful, and for decorative purposes it is much admired, as the flowers have none of the formality and stiffness so characteristic of the other sections of this valuable acquisition. Price, **1s.** per packet.

New Pyrethrum Aureum Cristatum.

A CHARMING variety of the most popular Golden Feather, with perfectly curled leaves which give them the appearance of the most exquisitely curled parsley. It is very dwarf in habit, and is invaluable as a bedding or edging golden-foliaged plant. Price, **1s.** per packet.

New Lobelia, Barnard's Perpetual.

PROBABLY the finest Lobelia yet raised. Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, ornamented with a pure white marking at the base of the lower petals; compact habit, perpetual bloomer, suitable for bedding or pot culture. A splendid variety. Price, **1s.** per packet.

New Lobelia Cardinalis, "Firefly."

A CHARMING herbaceous perennial. Flowers of the richest and most dazzling crimson, and very large. A great acquisition. Price, **1s.** per packet.

New Curled and Crested Zinnias.

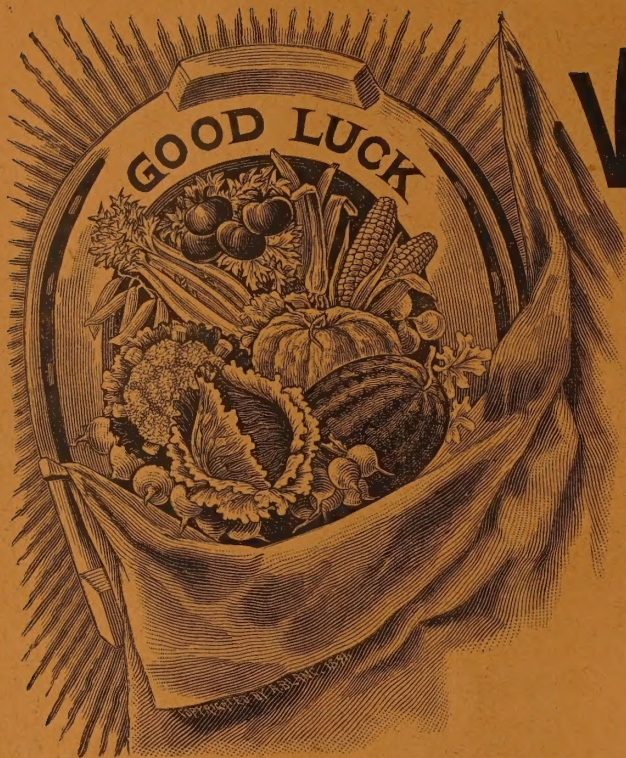
A UNIQUE and charming type of this superb flower, which is certainly one of the most attractive tall growing annuals. The curled and crested flowers have their petals twisted and curled into the most fantastic and graceful forms, and the flowers are entirely free from stiffness. The colours of the flowers comprise nearly every light and dark shade, and the plants are as free growing as the older parent varieties. Price, **6d.** per packet.



Cactus Dahlia.



Lobelia, Barnard's Perpetual.



VEGETABLE SEED

• NOVELTIES. •

~ ~ FOR ~ ~

SELECT LIST.

SEASON 1895



New Bean, "Anderson's Wonder"

(SEE BACK COVER.)

THIS Novelty is a Dwarf Flatpodded Golden Butter Bean, and retains all the excellent qualities of this class; has stringless pods. A strong bushy growing variety of great vigour, and wonderfully productive; the pods are of a rich golden colour, and if picked as quickly as they are formed the plant will continue to furnish a plentiful supply for a very long season. Price, **1s.** per packet.

New Semi-Climbing Bean, "Sensation."

IN three important respects this is a new type of Bean; although a true Runner it does not usually climb higher than 4 feet; the long straight pods possess the characteristics of the dwarf class, and the crop is ready quite as early as "Canadian Wonder." It is an immense cropper and of delicious flavour; highly recommended. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Cabbage, New Variegated.

THE ornamental character of this variety of Cabbage is its chief attraction and most valuable feature, at the same time it is equally useful for ordinary garden purposes, being a fine and true heading sort, excellent in quality and size. The leaves are dark green, streaked and blotched with white, rose, lilac and red, thus giving it a leading position amongst ornamental Cabbages.

The plants grow to good size, and when planted for borders or in rows have a decidedly attractive appearance. Seed should be sown in autumn or spring. Price, **1s.** per pkt.



Cabbage, New Variegated.

Celery, "Pink Plume" (Henderson's). ~ ~

(SEE BACK COVER.)

THIS is a strong, healthy, compact grower, stems very solid and crisp, early, and a long keeper. It is a self-blanching variety—that is, it requires but a slight earthing up to prepare for table. The flavour is most delicious, crisp and nutty, and it is one of the most beautiful celeries ever prepared for table, and is conceded by authorities to be an advance that merits more than ordinary praise. Colour ivory white suffused with dainty pink. Price, **1s.** per packet.



New Bean,
"Sensation."

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Celery, "White Plume."

Celery, "White Plume." - - -

THIS variety has been introduced into the horticultural world for some years, and has proved itself well worthy of the position it now holds in the class to which it belongs. We introduce it here for the first time, and feel confident it will meet with the same success as it has elsewhere. The stalk, portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that the process of blanching has consequently been simplified. White Plume Celery presents an ornamental appearance on the table, and its crisp succulent stalks and exquisite flavour are not to be surpassed. Price, **6d.** per packet.



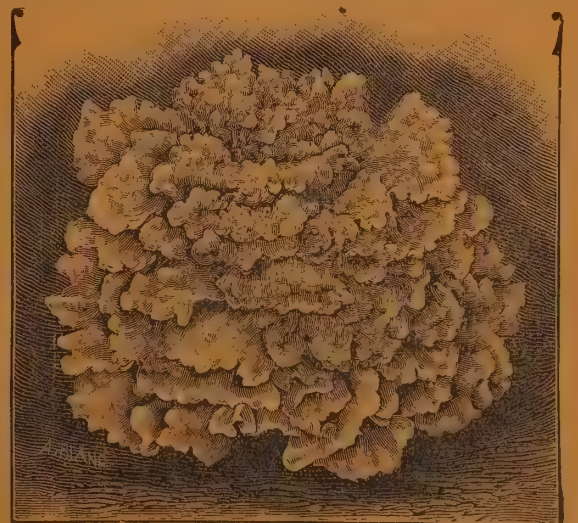
Cucumber, Japanese Climbing.

Cucumber, Japanese Climbing. -

THIS is a very early, prolific and quick climbing variety, for either poles or trellises; splendid quality, and well adapted for pickling and slicing for salads. The fruit is green and about 12 inches long, and does not become bitter. A very valuable introduction, useful as well as ornamental. Price, **1s.** per packet.

Lettuce, "Grand Rapids." -

THIS new variety of Cabbage Lettuce is one of the best and most distinct ever grown, and is particularly adapted for early forcing. It produces large and tender heads in good rich soil, or in frames; is a strong grower and keeps tender and crisp, when exposed for sale, longer than any other forcing lettuce. An excellent sort, and both leaves and ribs are very brittle. Price, **6d.** per pkt.



Lettuce, "Grand Rapids."

SEEDS *Anderson & Co's* SEEDS.



New Pepper, ~ ~ "Sirius." ~

A NOVELTY of great merit, not only from a commercial point of view, but as an addition to our ornamental gardening plants. The pods of this Pepper are produced in great quantities and are of various shades according to age; first they are almost cream white, turning into wax white, pale yellow, orange, and finally deep scarlet, this variation of colour has a very striking effect, the plants grow about 1½ ft. in height, and are very easily raised from seed. Price, 6d. per packet.

We make a ~ ~ ~

* **SPECIAL OFFER**

OF ALL OUR

Vegetable Novelties.

21 Varieties - **15s.**
One Packet of each for

New Lettuce, ~ ~ "Iceberg." ~

QUICK growing, hard, handsome heads, exquisite flavour. A beautiful new Cabbage Lettuce of striking beauty and producing very solid heads. The large curly leaves, which cover the outside of the solid heads are of a bright light green with a very slight reddish tinge at the edges; they have some small indents, which are constantly filled with dewdrops. They are thus kept fresh, and show a remarkable crystalline appearance, which well warrants the name of "Iceberg." The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the centre acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the centre, which is consequently thoroughly blanched. Highly recommended. Price, 1s. per packet.



Lettuce, "Iceberg."

Onion, "Anderson's Market Model."

THIS is an onion of remarkable size and quality, colour brown. We have, after careful and exhaustive trials, selected this variety as one of the best grown for market gardening as well as for private use. The bulbs are perfect in form and very mild flavoured, large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. Price, 6d. per packet.

New Parsley, "Verdant Beauty." ~

AN exceedingly handsome and attractive variety of this useful and ornamental herb. The variety has been specially grown for us, after very careful selection. It is very curly and admirably adapted for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. A most useful sort, equally so for either garnishing or cooking. Price, 6d. per packet.



Parsley, "Verdant Beauty."

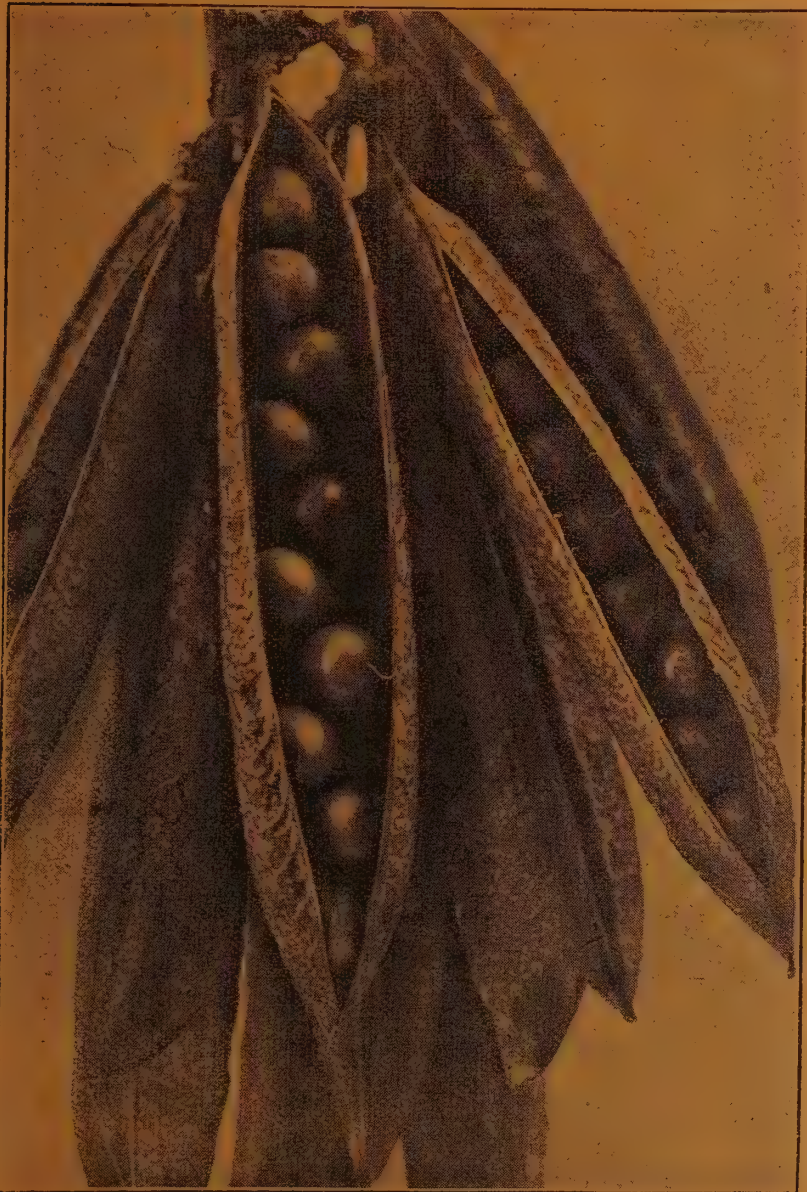
PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

New Pea, "The Daisy." ~ ~ ~

WE offer this Pea for the first time here; it is a dwarf wrinkled variety, growing 12 to 15 inches, and covered with handsome pods 5 inches in length; of the same class as Stratagem. We can safely recommend it as one of the best peas grown, the result of several years of experimenting and careful testing, and the professional opinions expressed in its favour are very numerous. Price, **1s.** per packet.

New Pea, "Duke of Albany." ~ ~ ~

WE also offer this highly esteemed Pea for the first time in Australia; it belongs to the Early Wrinkled Marrow Class and grows from 3½ to 4 feet in height, and the pods are produced very evenly and well filled. Thrives well early or late and withstands the frost remarkably well even in the very cold climates, and is an excellent cropper. The grower of this variety cannot speak too highly of it, and from personal observations we place it as one of the leading varieties, and no garden should be without it. The produce was awarded **FIRST PRIZE** at the Goulburn Horticultural Society's Show. Price, **1s.** per packet.



Pea, "Duke of Albany."



Pea, "The Daisy."



New © Pepper, "Elephant's Tusk." ~

THIS is quite a new variety, and a novelty of great value. The fruits are large and of an eccentric shape, resembling an "Elephant's Tusk," very fleshy, and scarlet in colour when ripe. No other variety produces such large fruit, being as much as 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches broad. The flavour is very mild and altogether this is a valuable acquisition both for culinary and ornamental requirements. Price, **6d.** per packet.



Pepper, "Elephant's Tusk."

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



New Pea, "The Stanley."

THIS variety produces large well-filled pods of sweet, delicately flavoured peas. The plant is of dwarf, stocky growth, and produces a tremendous crop, maturing very early, so that nearly all can be taken at one picking. Its height in rich soil is eighteen inches. Price, **6d.** per packet.

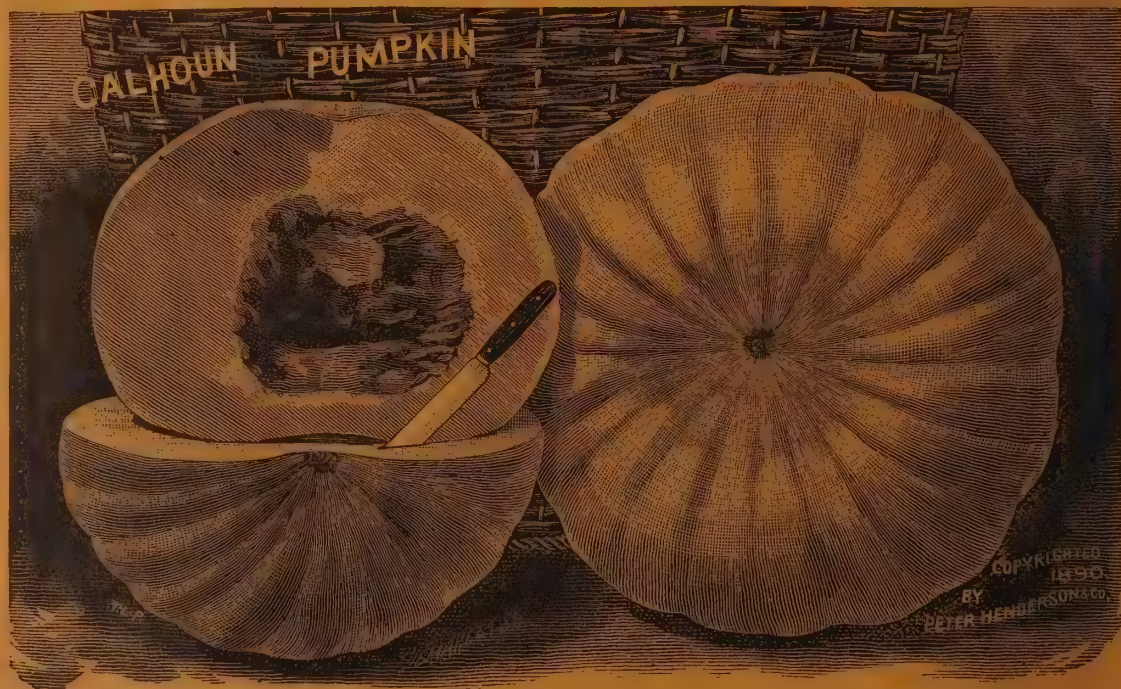
Pea, Improved "Telegraph."

ALTHOUGH this is not a new Pea, still it has never been offered by us before, we have been induced to do so, by its many good qualities. This variety is a second early or main crop pea, bearing immense well-filled pods of a deep green colour; a great bearer and of excellent flavour, a most valuable Pea for Market or Exhibition. This is a round seeded variety and grows 4 ft. in height. Price, **6d.** per packet; **1s. 6d.** per quart.

New Pumpkin, - "Calhoun."

A VARIETY of recent introduction and one of great merit, having given the highest satisfaction, all who have grown it testifying to its superior qualities. The flesh is a deep salmon yellow, hard and fine grained, and beautifully dry when cooked; pies made from this variety are of a very high quality and bright rich yellow colour. The outside is of a creamy brown shade, and in shape it is a very nice form, as is shown in the engraving.

Price, **6d.** per packet.



New Squash, - - - - "Chinese Scarlet Sugar."

A NEW variety of this well-known and estimable family of vegetables, which we introduce for the first time. The fruit is roundish in shape with scarlet skin and produced on a bushy growing vine. The flesh is sweet, very nutritive and highly suitable for preserves. Price, **6d.** per packet.



New Squash, "Chinese Scarlet Sugar."

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

Squash, "Delicata" New.

THIS is one of the earliest of the running squashes, and a most prolific variety. The flavour is most delicious, dry and rich. The fruit is small, but wonderfully heavy and solid, and for private use we can recommend this variety, particularly, and one of the distinctive features of this squash is its extreme earliness. Price, **1s.** per packet.



Squash, "Delicata" New.

New Rock Melon,

"Calabash."

THIS variety is a novelty of the highest order of merit, in fact, those who have grown it say "it is the best yet introduced." The fruit is quite round and beautifully netted, the flesh green and very deep, is remarkably juicy, with a flavour somewhat resembling the "pine-apple." It is a vigorous grower and withstands the dry weather better than most varieties. Altogether a very desirable acquisition to this esteemed family of fruit. Price, **1s.** per packet.

PERFECTED DELMONICO *MUSK MELON.*



Musk : Melon,

"Perfected Delmonico."

THIS variety is an improvement on the original "Delmonico" Rock Melon, so long and favourably known in America. The fruit of the improved type is perfectly globular, of a greyish green tint which turns to a bright yellow when ripe, and the skin is thickly netted. The flesh is a deep rich orange yellow colour, of very fine grain, and of very high quality. A strong hardy grower, very prolific, and we can recommend it either for market garden or private use. Price, **1s.** per packet. See Back Cover.

New Tomato, "Crimson Cushion."

WE introduce this year a new Tomato from America, one of the large solid fruiting kinds, which are in so much demand. Another distinctive feature in connection with "Crimson Cushion" is that it is a very shy seeder. The fruit is very solid and nearly round, and ripens almost completely to the stem; the flesh is "meaty" and of superb quality. A wonderfully early and prolific Tomato; the colour, as is implied from the name, is brilliant scarlet crimson. Price, **1s.** per packet. See back Cover.

250 STOREKEEPERS SELL OUR PACKET SEEDS

Which are distributed by the million. In the Snowy Regions of the South, in the Tropical North, away out in the Far West you will find them: **ANDERSON'S Seeds** are a household word.

We sell only the **best** and **newest** seeds obtainable, and our **Packet Seeds** are offered for sale by some **250 Storekeepers** in **New South Wales** and **Queensland**.

A Guarantee of their genuineness is **Our Name**, which you will find printed on every packet.

Our great desire is that our Seeds should be procurable in any part of the Colony, of the same superior quality as if purchased direct from our Counter in Sydney, and, to guard buyers against purchasing old seeds, we mark every packet with the **Season or Year** of issue. If you are offered old Seeds we shall feel obliged if you will **Refuse** them and let us know at once.



Purchase our Flower Seeds and your home and garden will be made cheerful and bright.

★ ★ ★ ★

Purchase our Vegetable Seeds and your table will be furnished with beautiful fresh vegetables.

★ ★ ★ ★

By purchasing Our Seeds you get a happy combination. How? It is a healthful exercise to work in your garden, and a pleasure to grow

Anderson's Seeds,

and the results are always **satisfactory.**



OUR NEW PACKET SEEDS CABINET.



Don't take **Old Seeds** if offered to you.

★ ★ ★ ★

We collect all the old seeds left on hand in the **Stores** at the **end** of the **Season** and refurnish a supply of **New Season's Seeds** so that buyers should be careful to get only **New Seeds** and **Refuse** the Old Packets, if tendered.

★ ★ ★ ★

Protect yourselves and you thus **Protect us.**



Our Seed Cabinets are now in every town of any magnitude or importance in New South Wales or Queensland. They are useful to Storekeepers as a receptacle for Packet Seeds. A better and more general supply can be kept on hand, and they are useful to Customers as an illustrated guide.

As **Pioneers** of the **Packet-Seeds** business in **Australia**, we have from year to year perfected the system of distribution, and we feel that our seeds are **now** placed before the Public in a style unsurpassed by any other Seed-house in the World, **not** excepting America.

A Chat with our Customers.

WE have the pleasure to present our 1895 Catalogue of Seeds and Plants, which is, as usual, full of useful information for the Garden, Orchard and Farm. Every line has been carefully revised, and a considerable portion is new matter.

Our desire has been to condense into less space all the information contained in our previous issues, and to add a great deal which is new, and we think we have accomplished that object in a form which will be appreciated by our customers.

Much that is new and worth growing in Seeds and Plants will be found in our Novelty Sheets, while the general lists of varieties contain only the Best of Everything.

We continue to hold the premier position in the seed trade, and are proud of our large business and its great connection. We labour unceasingly to maintain our reputation, and to distribute throughout New South Wales and Queensland seeds of such high quality as will give the greatest results and prove the most profitable to our clients.

A Seedsman's position.—Perhaps there is no business in which the seller is more closely associated with his customer, or in which perfect confidence and honest dealing is more necessary between the parties concerned than in the seed business, as the buyer virtually places his interests unreservedly in the hands of the seedsman.

Much for little.—For instance, for a few shillings a seedsman supplies enough seed to sow an acre. Any mistake or error will be fatal to the grower's prospects of a return from his crop. Hence the necessity for constant care and the honest desire and intention on the part of the seedsman to supply only the Best of Everything; few of our customers know what labour this entails.

We do not guarantee anything.—We recognise the trust reposed in us and are proud of the confidence we enjoy, but we cannot shut our eyes to the risk we should run if we were held responsible for any errors inadvertently made; such risk would be altogether out of proportion to the amount charged for the goods and the profit made upon them. Our customers must therefore see that we are compelled, as all other seedsman are, to sell our goods without any guarantee or warranty expressed or implied; but at the same time we declare that **we sell the Best of Everything**, and that the seeds we offer are the best procurable, true to name and description as far as we know, but we take no responsibility whatever for error, and any of our customers who will not accept our seeds on these conditions are at liberty to return them to us on receipt.

Our Business Methods.—During our busy season we are compelled to work late and early, but notwithstanding our immense correspondence we strive to answer all letters by return mail, and to dispatch all seed orders with as little delay as possible. In the event of delay orders are acknowledged, and probable date of dispatch mentioned. For **plant orders**, however, we must have a few days' notice.

Our Catalogue is replete with useful information, but we shall at all times be pleased to impart any further instructions which our customers may require.

Prices reduced, Quality maintained.—Our prices have, in many instances, been considerably reduced. Money never had a greater purchasing power than now, and never was there keener competition in business; this has had the effect of greatly reducing prices, and buyers obtain all the advantages **for cash purchases**.

New Cash System.—Our aim has been to meet the times without sacrificing the high quality of the seeds and plants we have always sold, and this we have been enabled to do by the excellent purchases we have made and the introduction of a Cash System for all new business; and thus we are able to offer the Best of Everything at lowest possible prices.

The old Credit System is rapidly passing away, and soon all the large Houses will offer their goods for cash only, the traders will be vastly benefited, but the buyers will also secure immense advantages in the reduction of prices.

To our old customers (some of whom have been our patrons for a quarter of a century) our ledger is still open, but we are doing all we can to build up the extension of our business on a **cash basis** so as to offer our seeds at the lowest possible rates.

New correspondents should, therefore, always **send cash** with orders and secure a discount of 2½ per cent. off all goods except grain, and save delay.

Remittances can be sent by Cheque, Postal Order or Stamps, and to avoid small balances, full amount of order should be remitted, and any excess payment will be returned by us with the invoice.

Thanks.—To our customers, old and new, we tender our warmest thanks for their business, and confidently look for their orders in the future, which will always be attended to with the greatest care.

NOTE.—When purchasing your Seeds see that the Packets and Bags are Stamped thus:—

Anderson & Co's Seeds
Pitt St Sydney



The Home Vegetable Garden

FOR A YEAR.

THE directions here given apply to the County of Cumberland and Coast districts of N.S.W., for colder climates an allowance must be made for the lateness of the season, the state of the weather may also prevent sowing dates being strictly adhered to.

Large type, indicates that a full crop can be sown, during the month, of the vegetable named.

Small type, that a small sowing can be made for succession.

JANUARY.—Weather being suitable, or with irrigation, sow **French Beans**, **Cucumber**, **Borecole**, **Turnips**, Peas, Lettuce (broadcast in a moist place, to be thinned but not transplanted), **Celery** (in boxes), **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower**, Bush Squash (for succession), Radish, Broccoli, Parsley Onion, Carrot, Leek, Spinach.

Plant out from Seed beds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches); stop Cucumber Vines when setting fruit, by pinching off the points of shoots.

FEBRUARY.—Sow **Turnips**, White, Yellow and Swede, Celery, Lettuce, Carrot, Onion, Cabbage, Spinach, Peas, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kidney Beans, Radish, Parsnip, Beet, Savoy, Mustard and Cress, Cauliflower.

Plant out from the Seed bed, **Celery**, **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower**; plant Eschallots, and Garlic Bulbs, and Early Rose Potatoes.

MARCH.—Sow Cabbage (imported seed), Radish, Turnip, Spinach, Broad Beans, Lettuce, Onion, Beet, Mustard and Cress, Carrot, Parsnip, Peas, Water Cress, French Beans.

Plant out from the Seed bed, Celery, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage, Leek; also plant Early Rose Potatoes, Eschallots and Tree Onion Bulbs.

APRIL.—Sow Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Herbs, Cabbage, Leek, Water Cress, Peas, Broad Beans, Mustard and Cress, Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, Parsnip.

Plant out Cabbage, Celery, Rhubarb Roots, Garlic and Eschallots, Tree Onions (bulbs), also Early Rose Potatoes.

MAY.—Sow Peas, Broad Beans, Lettuce, Onion, Turnip, Spinach, Radish, Cabbage.

Plant out Herb (plants), Potato Onions, Tree Onions, Rhubarb (roots), Horse Radish (roots), Garlic (bulbs), Eschallots (bulbs), Asparagus (roots), Celery plants in trenches.

JUNE.—Sow Peas, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Leek, Turnip, Spinach, Borecole, Cucumbers (in heat, for forcing), Tomato, Cape Gooseberry; Capsicums and Egg Plants may now also be sown in heat or a frame; Borecole, Lettuce, Spinach, Radish.

Plant out Herbs, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Eschallots and Garlic, Horse Radish (roots), Potato and Tree Onions.

JULY.—Sow Peas, Broad Beans, Rhubarb, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Peas, Radish, Sea Kale, Cucumbers and Melons (in heat).

Plant out from Seed beds, Onion, plant roots of Herb, Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horse Radish, and bulbs of Eschallots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onion, also Potatoes (see List, published July).

AUGUST.—Sow Onion, Leek, Swede, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip; full crops Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkins, Kidney Beans, Tomatoes (in frames), Capsicums, Herbs, Egg Plants, Cabbage (for succession), Broccoli, Parsley, Rhubarb, Brussels Sprouts, Turnips, Radish, Spinach.

Plant out Jerusalem Artichokes, Sweet Potatoes, Eschallots and Garlic, Potato and Tree Onions, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.—Continue all principal sowings of August which have not yet been completed, also sow Cucumber, Melons, Sweet Corn, Spinach, Kidney Beans, Egg Plant, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Rhubarb (a full sowing); also in smaller quantities, Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, Tomato, Peas, Turnips, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onions, Swede Turnips.

OCTOBER.—Sow French Beans, Peas, Celery, Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melons, Cucumber, Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrots, Parsnips, Onion, Turnips, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Leek, Capsicum.

NOVEMBER.—Sow Peas, Lettuce, Celery, French Beans, Cucumber, Cabbage, Water Melons, Radish, Turnip, Brussels Sprouts, Pumpkin.

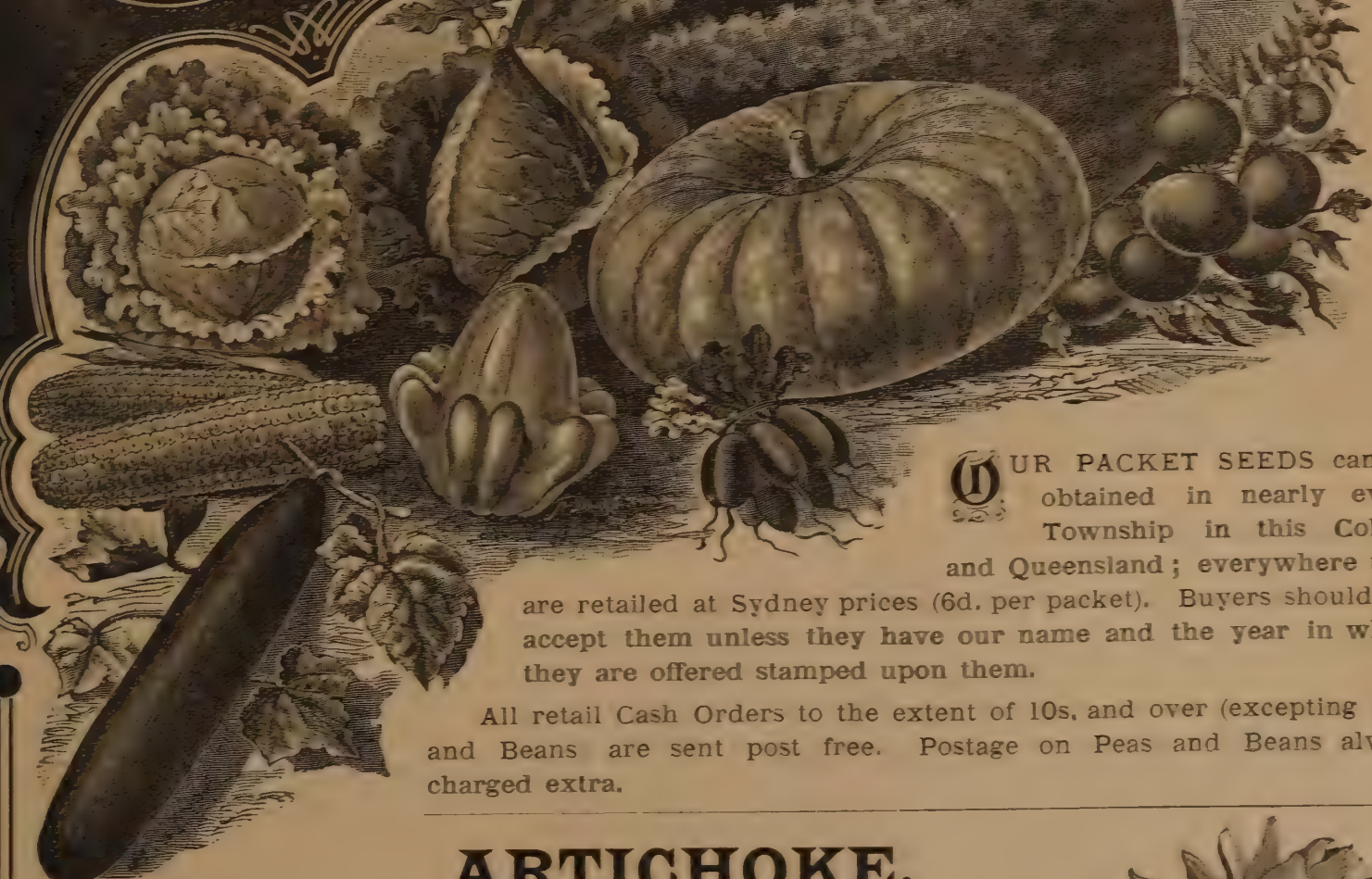
DECEMBER.—Sow Cauliflower, French Beans (a full crop); also Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Cabbage, Savoy, Carrot and Cucumber, Water Melons, Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, Celery, Turnip (White and Swede varieties), Mustard, Cress, Radish, Lettuce. Plant Eschallots.

A FEW HINTS.

To derive pleasure and profit from a garden, work the ground deeply, manure liberally, and keep the ground clean and well stirred between the growing crops. This will promote a vigorous growth. There is no satisfaction in a badly grown, stunted crop. The land need never be idle. As soon as one crop is off dig the land over with a fresh dressing of manure; sow or plant a seasonable crop. Always transplant in showery weather, if possible, particularly during summer. Whether in sowing or planting top-dressing the land with short stable manure is an excellent plan during the hot weather. It stops evaporation and keeps the roots cool, adding liquid manure to the soil with every shower; the balance is not lost, as what remains can be dug in when the crop is harvested. Watering can be practised in the Vegetable Garden, if done thoroughly; but when there is only a limited supply of water it is useless to give slight sprinklings. A thorough good soaking once a week is worth a dozen sprinklings. The manure mulch will greatly facilitate watering, and hasten the vegetation of all seeds during dry weather.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

OF SELECT
GENERAL LIST



OUR PACKET SEEDS can be obtained in nearly every Township in this Colony and Queensland; everywhere they are retailed at Sydney prices (6d. per packet). Buyers should not accept them unless they have our name and the year in which they are offered stamped upon them.

All retail Cash Orders to the extent of 10s. and over (excepting Peas and Beans) are sent post free. Postage on Peas and Beans always charged extra.

ARTICHOKE. GLOBE VARIETIES.

PRICE, 6D. PER PACKET.

Large Green.

Large Purple.

For Plants, see page 18.

CULTURE.—The ground requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and to be well enriched with manure. The seeds should be sown in beds of light soil in March or September, and transplanted during the following autumn or spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only are used.

For Jerusalem Artichokes—

See Culinary Plants and Roots, page 18.



Globe Artichoke.

FOR OUR CHOICE ▲▲▲

Lists of Novelties

— IN —

Vegetables & Flowers

— SEE —

COLOURED SHEETS

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

ASPARAGUS.

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Purple Dutch. Connover's Colossal. The Palmetto.

Camden Park Strain.—This very fine variety, from which our photograph was taken, is an exceedingly good strain and is making quite a name for itself in the Sydney market, the supplies of it to be had during the past season have been eagerly sought after, it requires to be cultivated very highly however. Price, 1s. per packet.



Asparagus--Camden Park 'Strain.'

- - CULTURE. - -

PLANTS of this excellent vegetable are easily obtained from Seed which should be sown in July or August in good rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to 6 inches apart, and in the Autumn, after sowing, the bed should be heavily manured, with stable manure and a good dressing of salt, or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the Autumn of the second year after planting, the roots which have been trenched three feet deep and very heavily manured, the plants should be set out in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and 6 inches from plant to plant, in beds not more than 4 feet wide. After the planting has been completed a heavy mulching should be spread over the surface (horse droppings are the best), so as to keep the roots cool and to induce a strong growth. To obtain very fine big Asparagus is only a matter of feeding, and if plenty of manure is applied the results are sure to be satisfactory. The first growth after planting should not be cut, but if the plants are allowed to make their natural growth for the first season, they will be fit to cut on the second year after planting. Strong 2-year old plants can be supplied which will save time and produce earlier results.

For price of plants, see page 18.



BEET. 1s. PER OZ. 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's New Extra Early Beet.—A turnip-rooted variety; a class of Beet which a large number of growers prefer. A beautiful deep crimson in colour; fine in grain.

Anderson's Blood Red.—We consider this one of the finest table Beets grown. Short and crisp in the grain, of a beautiful deep rich colour; tender, of fine flavour.

Nutting's Dwarf Red.—An old favourite sort of medium size, solid and fine coloured.

Henderson's Short Top.—A capital Beet for general purposes, and a favourite market sort.

Silver, or Spinach Beet.—Distinct from all other varieties, the stems and the leaves only are used. During our hot, dry Summers, the Spinach Beet is an excellent substitute for cabbage.

CULTURE.—Beet should follow some crop for which the land had been well manured; because the symmetrical form at the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used. Sow in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a sowing about July; the next, November or December; and a third about February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

BORECOLE or KALE.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Best for garden use.

Thousand-Headed.—A tall variety, and now being cultivated as a green food for milch cows and other stock. Special price per lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Rosebery.—Early; very fine and tender.

Common.—A large fine-growing variety.

CULTURE.—This is a favourite vegetable in England, sown in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

BEANS, Broad.

1s. PER QUART; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Giant Long Pod.—Abundant bearer, excellent flavour.

Broad Windsor.—Largest Broad Bean grown; bears immense crops.

Johnson's Wonderful.—Fine variety of the long Pod Bean.

Early Long Pod.—"Hangdown" Bean; a favourite with market gardeners.

CULTURE.—Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, June, July and August, in drills three to four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows.

We do not wish
to multiply sorts,
these are the
leading varieties
in cultivation.



Dwarf Bush Lima Bean.

BEANS, Lima.

Tall Large White Lima.—This delicious bean is growing in favour year by year, as it holds a place of its own among vegetables its flavour being quite distinct from all others. The pods are of a dark green colour and are produced in great profusion on strong wiry vines which continue to bear for a long time. The beans are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans and make a delicious vegetable. Price, 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Bush Lima.—This is a Bush variety (18 inches high) of the old Tall Lima, an enormous cropper; keeps on bearing during the summer if the pods are kept well picked, thus saving the trouble of several plantings. The Beans should be shelled and cooked same as Broad Beans, they have a delicious flavour, quite distinct from any other vegetable. Price, 6d. per packet.



Canadian Wonder Bean.

BEANS, French.

DWARF VARIETIES.

1s. 6D. PER QUART; 6D. PER PACKET.

Canadian Wonder.—Wonderful cropper; the pods very long and of excellent flavour; the best of all.

Negro Long Pod.—This grand variety is very productive and of fine quality.

Pale Dun.—Standard variety; one of the best; very productive.

Governor Denison.—Excellent flavour, and very productive; large pods.

Yosemite Mammoth Dwarf Golden Butter Beans.—A strong grower, plant accordingly, pods golden colour, ten to fourteen inches, thick as a man's finger, solid pulp, stringless, tender and enormously productive. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Butter Bean "Startler."—A grand variety of this new section of the French Beans, bright golden pods, perfectly stringless, delightful buttery flavour, pods six inches, plants about twelve to eighteen inches, abundantly prolific. They can be sown throughout the season. Pods should be cut into two or three pieces and not sliced before being cooked. 6d. per packet.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

1s. 6D. PER QUART; 6D. PER PACKET.

White Dutch.—Large and fine. Tall grower.

Zebra, or Napoleon.—A good variety, freely grown in some districts.

Scarlet Runner.—Much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods.

Mont d'Or or Golden Butter.—This Bean, known as "Wax Pod," grows about six feet, pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and fine flavour. Pod is edible and should be cooked whole.

New Tall Butter Bean "Surprise."—Distinct variety of this favourite Bean, green fleshy pods speckled with black, stringless, delightfully mellow flavour, and can be cooked whole.

Beans, Snake.

6D. PER PACKET.

This Bean bears pods in bunches about two feet in length. The pods are stringless and of a delicate flavour. It is a tall variety.

CULTURE.—Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four to six inches from plant to plant. The Runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October or November, and staked. The soil should not be too rich.

BROCCOLI.

1s. 6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Adam's Early White.

Chappel's Cream.

Elletson's Mammoth.

Wilcove's Late White.

Walcheren.

Knight's Protecting.

Large Sulphur.

CULTURE.—Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June or July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready, and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.



Tall Butter Bean, "Surprise."

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Anderson's Improved St. John's Day Cabbage.



Drumhead Savoy.



East Ham Cabbage.



Winningstadt Cabbage.

CABBAGE. SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS and LARGE GROWERS for ALL VARIETIES.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day.—One of the finest summer Cabbages for the hottest months of summer, produces magnificent large solid heads.

St. John's Day.—Comes in early and stands well; one of the best; fine size, hearts well.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Great favourite; early, medium size; a fine table sort.

Marble Head Mammoth.—Magnificent large Cabbage, hardy and of immense size.

Large Schweinfurt.—Very large, fine white hearts, excellent quality.

Surehead.—One of the finest Cabbages ever raised, a main crop variety, unsurpassed, it is "all head" and "sure to head," a splendid stock. 1s. per oz.

East Ham and West Ham.—Excellent market varieties for autumn and winter crop, large, firm, and white hearted.

London Market and Enfield Market.—Splendid sorts for general crop, white firm hearts.

Winningstadt.—Cone-shaped, good sort to market, heavy, excellent quality.

Early Dwarf York.—Small, very early, good flavour, largely grown.

Large York.—Medium size, and of fine quality.

Sugarloaf.—Most delicate flavour, for private use, excellent.

Drumhead.—Large late Cabbage, immense size, a fine Winter Cabbage.

Flat Dutch.—Winter variety, late, flat and solid.

Red Pickling or Blood Red.—An excellent variety, yielding large crops.

Anderson's "Defiance" Red Cabbage.—Grand Pickling Cabbage, the heads weigh from 10 lb. to 12 lb. Colour is intense blood red; hearts firm and crisp; excellent strain.

CULTURE.—Strong loam produces the finest quality; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soils as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground or after turnips or any other Brassica tribe. The St. John's Day is least affected by the cabbage aphid. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted. For the March sowing only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

CABBAGE, Savoy. 9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

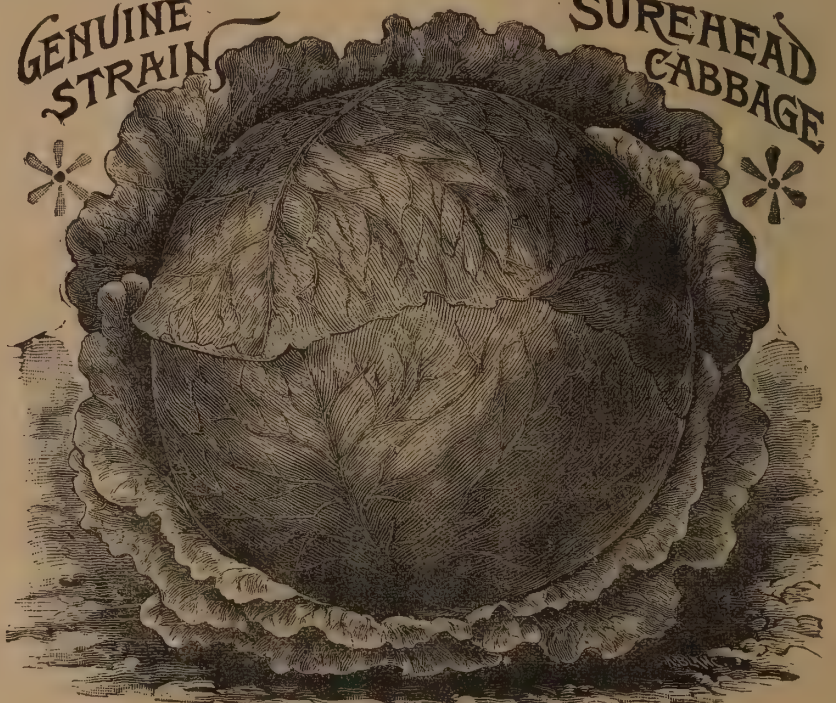
Drumhead.

Dwarf Green Curled.

An excellent curled Cabbage, does remarkably well in the cooler parts of our colony, and is a most agreeable change; is at its best when the cold frosty weather comes in. Cultivation same as common Cabbage.

GENUINE
STRAIN

SUREHEAD
CABBAGE



PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

Henderson's "Succession" Cabbage.

THIS is undoubtedly one of the most valuable additions made to our lists of Cabbages during recent years,—and we have proved its value so convincingly, that we have the greatest desire to place the *true* stock of seed in the hands of our customers, and to recommend its cultivation. For Market Gardeners it cannot be surpassed—see testimonial below. It is a fine early summer variety of grand shape, very large, uniform in size, heavy and dense, and of superb quality. Price, 1s. 6d. per oz.; 4 oz., 5s.

A Hint to >>>>

Market Gardeners.

To Messrs. ANDERSON & CO., Seed Merchants, Sydney.

Burrawang, May 29th, 1894.

I think it my duty to send you particulars of my experience with your stock of "Succession" Cabbage. I purchased 1lb. of seed from you last season which germinated very strongly and gave me a sufficient number of plants for 4 acres of land, leaving a number for which I had no room. I marketed, off the 4 ACRES, 80 TONS, as can be shown by the railway receipts—I actually paying carriage on this weight. In addition, I took many loads of which no account was kept, and the entire lot were sold in Sydney market. I believe this to be the finest market gardener's Cabbage yet introduced. This season I purpose putting in twice the quantity. I intend growing your "Succession" Cabbage to the exclusion of all other sorts.

JAMES ELLIOTT.

80 TONS
From **4 ACRES.**

Equal to

15,000
CABBAGES,

averaging

12 lb.
each.



MEMO., February 6th, 1895.—Mr. James Lackey, also of Burrawang, called last week and brought a "Succession" Cabbage weighing 20 lb. He states he secured plants for 4 acres from three-quarters of a pound of Seed, and estimates the crop being marketed now to weigh **120 TONS.**

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.

• CARROT. •

9D. PER OZ ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Improved Intermediate.—Largely grown ; of fine size and shape, with short top ; early and excellent.

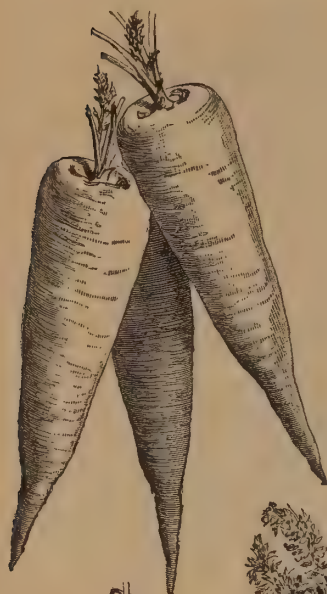
Scarlet Long Horn.—Not so large as Intermediate, but very early ; good colour and delicate flavour.

Early Short Horn.—Good colour and quality, very early and a favourite.

Long Red Surrey.—Very long variety which can only be grown to perfection on deep rich land.

Large Altringham.—Long red, rather coarse for domestic use, but an excellent field Carrot for horses.

CULTURE.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil if not stony. Carrots like a rich soil but will fork if grown on freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow cauliflower, cabbage, turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. The Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, &c., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.



Improved Intermediate Carrot.



Scarlet Long Horn Carrot.



Cape Gooseberry.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—The fruit can be used for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil two feet apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth.

CAULIFLOWER.

1s. 6D. PER OZ. ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Early London.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button.

Large Asiatic.—A large variety of fine quality, for private use and for market.

Stadtholder.—Very fine, but rather late, white heads.

Walcheren.—Good, reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers ; medium, early.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Splendid variety, producing magnificent very large snow white firm heads, of vigorous growth, requiring more room than other varieties. A late sort, should follow Early London.

Anderson's "White Queen."—Is the very earliest, as it is the dwarfest and best we know, it yields large firm closely set heads, beautifully white and tender, being protected by luxuriant foliage. It is a very valuable addition to our list of Cauliflowers. In packets only 6d. each.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slightly shading with boughs and watering ; the plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. Choose dull weather, and plant out in rows three feet by two, in liberally manured land. Water the plants daily unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.



Anderson's White Queen Cauliflower.



Veitch's Autumn Giant Cauliflower.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

CELERY.

1s. PER ~~oz.~~ ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Cole's Crystal White.—Large and fine quality ; crisp and well flavoured.

Turner's Incomparable White.—Old favourite ; of very fine quality.

Cole's Red Solid.—Very fine, pink colour, large solid stems.

Laing's Mammoth Red.—Large growing, with large strong stalks.

White Solid "Pascal."—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk, mild flavour, fleshy and very tender. 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months. A later sowing (say in December or January) may be made ; in this case the seed should be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a shaded situation, or bush house. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature, and well pulverised. Open the trenches eighteen inches wide and of a like depth, stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about 6 inches of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried, continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water if necessary, and use liquid manure every three days for a time.

CORN, Sweet or Sugar.

We can supply the following

6D. PER PACKET ; 9D. PER PINT.

new varieties :

Stowell's Evergreen.

Stabler's Early.

The "Henderson."

Squantum.

Country Gentleman.—A new and very superior variety,

CULTURE.—This delicious vegetable so largely grown in America is not sufficiently appreciated here. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable ; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

Sweet Corn boiled in the Cob.—Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, throw the corn into a pot of fresh boiled water, boil five minutes. Take out, wrap it in a cloth on a dish, and serve immediately, like asparagus.

Sweet Corn Roasted.—Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper, line a baking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven ten or fifteen minutes to brown. Serve on a napkin.

CORN, Pop.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE is the same as Sweet Corn.

This is a favourite sweet in America. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop"—this is produced by the explosion of the gas in the grain generated by the heat ; the grains are then taken out and slightly dusted with flour sugar, when they form a delicious sweet.

CRESS.

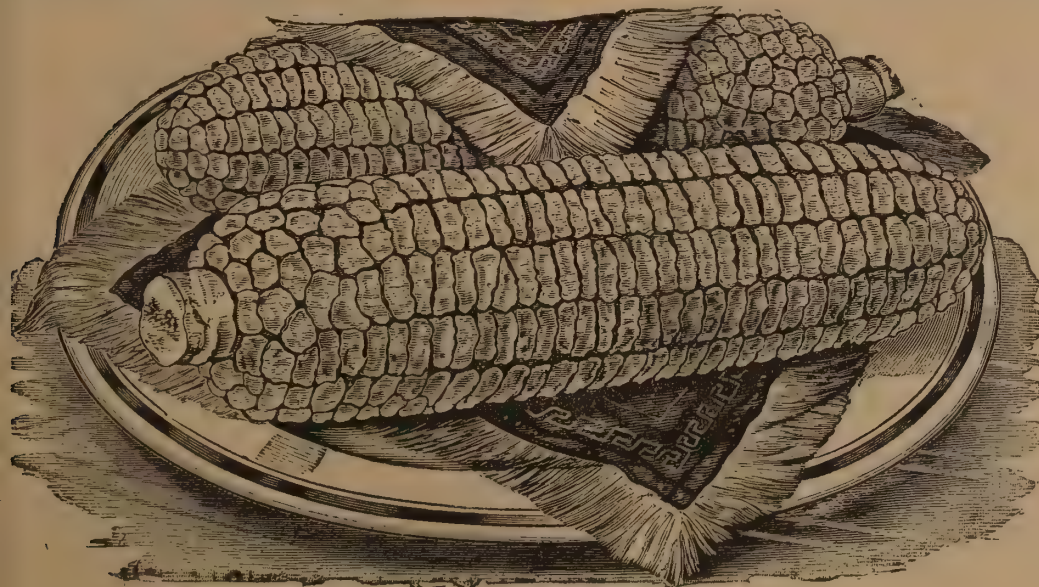
6D. PER OZ.

Triple Curled.—Grown with mustard ; excellent salad.

Water Cress.—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1s. 6d. per oz.

American or Land Cress.—Used as Water Cress during winter. 1s. per oz.

CULTURE.—Sow **Curled Cress** every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes ; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on the banks of gently-flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.



Sweet Corn.



Extra Curled Cress.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

CUCUMBER.

6D. PER PACKET.



Choice Long
Green Cucumber.

"Commercial."—Early, hardy and productive, dark green, white spine Cucumber of fine flavour, fruit eight inches long, and full shape, a favourite among market gardeners. 6d. per packet.

Anderson's "Best of All."—Magnificent white spined Cucumber, two feet, close grained, rich flavour, few seeds. 1s. per packet.

Apple-Shaped Cucumber.—A singular variety, quite round in shape with fine white tender flesh, a profuse bearer and does not run much to vine. 6d. per packet.

Anderson's "Market King."—Fine strain of Long Prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

Chatsworth White Spine.—Fruit two feet long, beautiful shape, solid white flesh, few seeds.

Choice Long Green.—Excellent variety; fruit eighteen inches long, of fine flavour.

Short Green Prickly.—A favourite with some growers; very hardy, good sort for small gardens.

Long Green Prickly.—Fine size, deep green colour; crisp and delicious; a favourite Cucumber, largely grown.

Crystal White.—Has a white skin, firm flesh, good keeper, early.

Green Gherkin.—Very small fruit, used only for pickling.

CULTURE.—To obtain early Cucumbers, plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hotbed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hotbed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be planted in the open borders, and covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day in rough weather, until well established. Sow in the open ground about the middle of August, but at Bathurst or Goulburn and the colder districts, not until end of September. The soil must be well and deeply worked and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers, three plants to each hill will be enough and these should be about six feet apart, the ground should be mulched with manure and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out, when the plants are in flower, to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

EGG PLANT.

6D. PER PACKET.

Improved New York Purple.

Long White China.

Improved White. Large egg-shaped fruit.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

ENDIVE.

Winter Substitute for Lettuce.

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Batavian.

Green Curled.

CULTURE.—This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.



Commercial Cucumber.



Batavian Endive.



New York Purple Egg Plant.



Improved White Egg Plant.

KOHL RABI.

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

Large Green.

Large Purple.

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated. Sow in beds as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

HERBS

(CULINARY).

6D. PER PACKET.



Thyme.



Sage.



Sweet Marjoram.

Anise.
Caraway.
Chervil.
Coriander.
Dill.
Fennel.
Balm.
Basil (Sweet).
Basil (Bush).
Hyssop.
Lavender.
Marjoram (Pot).

Marjoram (Sweet).
Rosemary.
Sage.
Savory (Winter).
Savory (Summer).
Thyme.
Borage.
Dandelion.
Marigold.
Rue.
Purslane.
Sorrel.

CULTURE.—No garden is complete without a bed of Herbs.—Their culture is exceedingly simple. Sow seed in autumn and spring; and for the most of them, it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention can be given them and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

Plants of Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, and Mint can be supplied at 6s. per doz.

- LETTUCE. -

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Neapolitan and Drumhead.—Produce large white crisp hearts of fine flavour during the hottest weather, excellent market varieties.

"Tender and True."—A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green, flavour is excellent, a very valuable acquisition. 6d. per packet.

"McHattie's."—A very fine Lettuce, grows to a very great size, light green colour, and equally good for either winter or spring. 6d. per packet.

Ohio.—A new variety of Cabbage Lettuce, early and hardy, beautifully crisp, and hearts freely when young, finely curled leaves.

Boston Curled.—Quite a picture in the vegetable garden, crisp, of good flavour.

Tom Thumb.—A small compact variety, of good quality.

American Fringed.—A very distinct variety with fringed leaves. Good quality.

Golden Beauty.—Very crisp, tender and of fine quality. Its colour is unique, heads small and compact, leaves golden.

COS VARIETIES, Upright or Smooth-leaved.

Paris Green Cos and Paris White Cos.—Favourite sorts, suitable for cold districts, but will grow anywhere provided the soil is rich and moist.

Burpee's Golden Heart.—A rapid grower, firm and solid heads, large size. Excellent sort for summer use.

CULTURE.—With rich light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January, only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Neapolitan and Drumhead are two of the best kinds for summer use. The Cos, and other non-solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce it should be observed that they should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots; and planted during dull and showery weather.

LEEK. 9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Perfection.—Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable variety.

London Flag. Musselburgh.

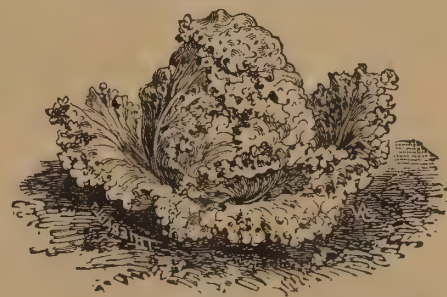
CULTURE.—This well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen by six inches or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.



London Flag Leek.



Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce.



Ohio Cabbage Lettuce.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

1s. PER BRICK.

CULTURE.—The Mushroom may be cultivated during the autumn and through the winter in any out-house, shed or cellar; the temperature, however, must be kept very even, not going below 45 deg. Select a warm dry shed with a hard floor, and make a bed of fresh horse droppings, with the greater part of the straw shaken out; a moderate sized bed should be about six by four feet, and twelve to eighteen inches deep when finished, and perfectly firm. Leave it for a few days until the violent heat is gone; put in pegs here and there to register the temperature; when they can be freely handled put pieces of the Spawn about the size of a walnut into the bed at intervals of about four inches apart, and just below the surface of the dung. If there is no probability of the temperature of the bed again rising it may be at once soiled; it is, however, better that this should be deferred for a day or to to avoid any risk. Soiling consists in covering the bed to a depth of about three inches with good loam, and then beating them all down firmly together. A good watering, if the bed should become too dry, once a fortnight with warm water, will be found serviceable. In about six weeks the Mushrooms should appear, and the stems should be pulled clean out of the bed when they are gathered, to prevent decay. A good bed lasts three months.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Cuban Queen Water Melon.



Green and Gold, Ironclad, and Volga Water Melons.

MELONS, Water.

9D. PER OZ. ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Cuban Queen.—A very large bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour; it crops enormously.

Mammoth Ironclad.—Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50 lbs.; crisp, delicious, sugary flesh.

The Dixie.—Very early variety; thin skin, flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

Kolb's Gem.—Light green skin, nearly round in shape, 30 to 50 lbs. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

Ice Cream.—Grey seeded, well-known Water Melon, superb quality.

Ice Cream.—White seeded, excellent, and with a delicious flavour.

Green and Gold.—A magnificent fruit, from 25 to 45 lbs. in beautiful gold and orange coloured flesh, delicious flavour; skin rich green colour.

Ruby and Gold.—A very fine flavoured and delicious Melon, with peculiar crimson markings; weighs some 40 to 50 lbs.

American Champion.—A fine new Melon of great merit, thin rind, delicious flavour; same type melon as Cuban Queen.

Black Spanish.—Useful variety for main crop, very juicy.

Long Island.—Fine variety.

Mountain Sprout.—White seeded, and a standard sort.

Sugar.—Red seeded variety, a very favourite Melon.

Scaly Bark.—A useful sort, and in constant demand.

Green Round.—Fine quality, an esteemed sort.

Volga.—Globe shape, flesh bright crimson, unsurpassed.

Preserving or Pie Melon.—Excellent for jam or pie making, but cannot be used without cooking. Price, 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. The time for sowing is September and October.

MELONS, Rock or Musk.

1s. PER OZ. ; 6D. PER PACKET.

The "Banquet."—Red fleshed, beautifully netted, medium size, handsome appearance, superior quality, flesh being deep and granulated.

Emerald Gem.—Delicious; early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin, emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

Hackensack.—Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; 4 to 10 lbs.

Skillman's Netted.—An early sort, roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed.

Pineapple.—Highly flavoured, medium sized, green fleshed, and an abundant bearer.

Large Persian.—A standard sort, of superior quality, and of large size.

Nutmeg.—A medium sized Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

Jenny Lind.—Standard sort, and one of the best; good flavour.

Baltimore.—Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh; large.

Bay View.—One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; standard sort.

Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach.—A very productive little Melon, fruit about the size of an Orange and of delicate flavour, when baked or boiled like Vegetable Marrow. Quite an ornament. 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of a cucumber. It is, however, necessary so as to secure rich and high flavour, that the fruit be kept free from moisture by rain, dew or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants, and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico, or canvas covering, should be provided to prevent the excess of external moisture to the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. But do not thin them until about to run.



Large Persian Rock Melon.



Golden Perfection Rock Melon.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

MUSTARD.

6D. PER PACKET; 2S. 6D. PER LB.

FINEST WHITE.

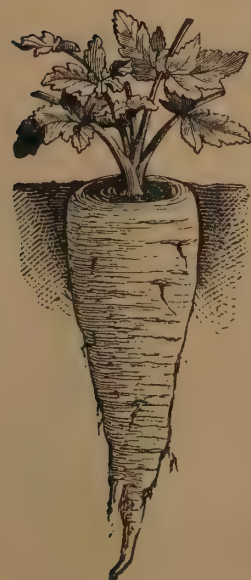
CULTURE.—As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with curled cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast, or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with cress all the year round; for a seed crop in February.



Extra Early Flat Red.



Brown Spanish Onion.



Hollow Crown
Parsnip.

PARSLEY.

6D. PER OZ.

CULTURE.—Sow in March, and again in August or September. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered, the seed takes a long time to vegetate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about a foot apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows, two sowings a year should be made as it generally goes to seed in the spring.

PARSNIP.

6D. PER OZ.

Hollow Crown.

CULTURE.—Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot but is otherwise grown exactly like it. Strong land is not suitable as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to insure plenty of plants.

ONION.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Brown Spanish.—A splendid variety, large, firm, and an excellent keeper, most highly esteemed by market gardeners.

Brown Globe.—Very much like above, with all its good qualities; in shape more globular.

James' Keeping.—One of the best, keeps well.

White Spanish.—Delicate flavour; large size.

Extra Early Flat Red.—Very early; mild flavour; keeps well. 1s. per oz.

Extra Early Globe.—Very early variety, and remarkable for its keeping qualities.

Giant Rocca.—A fine large Onion.

Silver Skin.—Pickling, excellent. 1s. per oz.

New Queen.—Pickling, silver skinned, fine flavour.

CULTURE.—To produce Onions of large size sow in rich soil in the months of July and August, in rows two feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under ground. This rule is very generally neglected the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs. For field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. When grown as a field crop the drills may be narrower, say 15 inches apart; and when the seed is drilled, 4 lb. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 6 lb. of seed is required.



Silver Skinned Onion.

OKRA.

6D. PER PACKET.

Improved Dwarf. Long Green.

CULTURE.—This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be two feet apart. The pods are used while green and tender. They may also be utilised as pickles.

PE-TSAI (Chinese Cabbage).

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not flourish. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like spinach beet, which it somewhat resembles.

Extra Triple Curled.—Fine garnishing, one of the best, beautiful mossy, large and constant.

Champion Moss.—Beautiful moss-like variety; pretty dwarf growing sort.

Fern-leaved.—Ornamental, and strong-flavour.

Beauty of the Parterre.—A most beautiful variety.



Extra Curled Parsley.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

PEAS, Garden.

1s. PER QUART (*except otherwise marked*); 6d. PER PACKET.

EARLY ROUND VARIETIES.

Carter's First Crop—3 feet. Early round white Pea; one of the best known of its class.

Daniel O'Rourke—3 feet. A good early round white Pea, very suitable for a first crop.

Sangster's No. 1—3 feet. A well-known first early Pea, of good flavour.

Tom Thumb—1 foot. A dwarf early Pea, which does not require staking; bears very large pods.

Blue Peter—1½ ft. An excellent early dwarf Pea, and very reliable.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod—2 feet. A large round white Pea, producing immense pods.

Beck's Prizetaker—4 feet. A good early Pea, yielding heavy crops; requires staking.

MEDIUM ROUND VARIETIES.

Burbridge's Eclipse—3 ft. An old Pea, but is still much grown and esteemed.

Fillbasket—3 feet. A round green Pea of much merit, and a heavy cropper.

Bedman's Blue Imperial—2 feet. Is largely grown by market gardeners in England, a heavy bearer.

Blue Scimitar—3 feet. A quick growing Pea, very vigorous. A well-known sort.

Pride of the Market—Superior round Marrow, a grand show variety; very prolific.

SPECIAL PRICES TO
MARKET GARDENERS AND
OTHERS
FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEAS, Sugar, Edible Podded (GREY SEEDED).

The pods of this fine variety are cooked whole while young and are most delightful. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas. Price, 2s. per quart; 6d. per packet.

PEA, New Dwarf Sugar.

This is a novelty of great merit, being a dwarf growing variety of the well-known edible podded or Sugar Pea, does not require staking, can be used also as the ordinary Garden Pea. 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.

The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. But in fair seasons, and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a sweet open soil; if somewhat sandy, the better. When sowing in the spring months the seed should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming either from artificial or natural sources.

WRINKLED MARROWS.

Heroine—A new long podded wrinkled marrow, medium early, two and a half feet, covered with long heavy pointed pods, pods contain 8 or 9 peas, delicious flavour.

Yorkshire Hero—2½ to 3 feet, the most highly esteemed Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with large well-filled pods. Peas of a delicious flavour, plants vigorous, 3 feet high.

Veitch's Perfection—2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicate flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller, not quite so hardy however.

Stratagem—2½ feet. This fine Dwarfed Wrinkled Marrow has given most excellent results, crops wonderfully; pods very large and fine. A deliciously flavoured Pea, 2½ to 3 feet high.

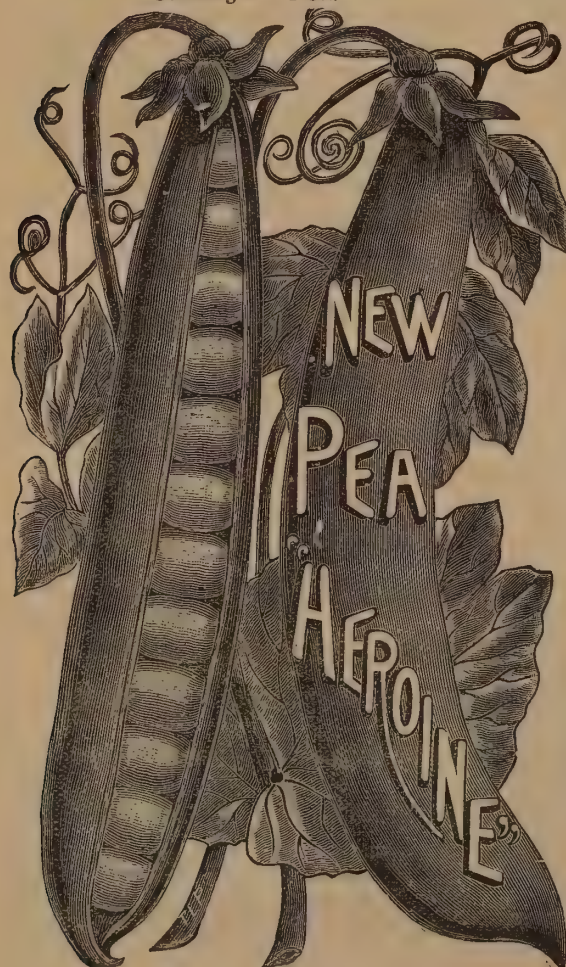
M'Lean's Little Gem—1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the best very Dwarf Peas grown by market gardeners and others; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

American Wonder—1 foot. A very early and very Dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer, pods well filled, of a deep green colour, and peas of a superb flavour.

Telephone.—This tall wrinkled Marrow is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of 10 to 12 peas of fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high, and a very strong grower. Price, 2s. per quart.



Stratagem Pea.



PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Golden Dawn Pepper.

PEPPER, or Capsicum.

6D. PER PACKET.

Long Red Cayenne.

Long Yellow Cayenne.

Sweet Spanish.

Cherry.

Small Chili.

Golden Dawn.

Celestial Pepper.—Very ornamental; the fruit creamy white colour changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plant.

CULTURE.—Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bush house, in July and August, or in beds in the open border, in September or October, and plant out when the plants are three inches high; water and shade until they are established plants. Three by two feet. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chilis will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.



New Celestial Pepper.

PUMPKIN.

For Table Use.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Crown.—Choice stock; good keeper and dry.

Large Button.—Fine dry sort, good variety.

Ironbark.—A favourite variety, of fine quality.

CULTURE.—For garden culture heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply, give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown and fork well in. The holes should be six to eight feet apart and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill, although ten to twelve seeds should be sown in each hill so as to guard against total loss by insects, or accidents. A good surface mulch of manure, of say three inches, will greatly increase the yield. Sow August and September.



Crown Pumpkin. Large Button Pumpkin.

RADISH.

6D. PER OZ.;
6D. PER PACKET.

Long Scarlet.

French Breakfast.

White Turnip.

Purple Turnip.

Red Turnip.

Scarlet Olive-shaped.

Black Spanish.

China Round Scarlet.—A nicely-shaped new Radish, white flesh and scarlet skin; very early.

Celestial Radish.—Flesh firm, solid and pure white; skin creamy white.

China Round Purple.—Purplish skin; very pungent.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used and a mulching of manure placed over the surface. Sow in drills or broadcast.



Long Scarlet Radish.

RHUBARB.

1S. 6D. PER OZ.;
6D. PER PACKET.

Giant.

Mitchell's Albert.

Myatt's Linnæus.

Undulatum.

CULTURE.—Sow under shelter of a few dry leafless boughs and a manure mulch in August or September, and the young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil, trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three by four feet, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off.

(For Roots and NEW Giant

WINTER Rhubarb, see page 18.)



Rhubarb.

ROSELLA.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdoris*) that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella Jam" is made. This plant requires a warm climate and should be suitable for warm sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The jam is said to be an improvement upon the Black Currant.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

SEAKALE.

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—Raise in seed beds, and when one year old, transfer plants to permanent beds which should be trenched and manured to a depth of two feet; from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is considered a greater delicacy than either asparagus or cauliflower, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a 10 inch common drain pipe, chimney pot, (no matter if cracked or damaged) box or barrel, over each plant and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of three feet; cover the top of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate so as to keep the plants in the dark; the heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and, owing to the darkness, the shoots will be blanched pure white; the growth may be cut for 4 or 5 weeks, then the pots should be removed and the plants be allowed to make their natural growth.



Seakale.

SALSIFY (Vegetable Oyster).

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like carrots or parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."



Salsify.

SPINACH.

6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Round and Prickly.—Two well-known varieties.

Monstrous Viroflay.—A very large fine sort.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable it may be grown six months in the year.



Golden Bush Squash.



Monstrous Viroflay Spinach.

Stachys Tuberifera.

(CHINESE ARTIHOKE.)

ROOTS, 1s. PER PACKAGE.

Can be supplied in the Spring.

CULTURE.—This plant grows to a height of fifteen inches, being free and branching; from the axis springs a number of fine roots on which the tubers are produced about two inches in length, and make a nice salad, resembling the taste of the radish, and when cooked and served with melted butter in much the same manner as the Globe Artichoke, they are delicious in flavour. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, and nine to twelve inches from each root.

SQUASH.

6D. PER PACKET.

Early White Custard and Early Golden Bush.—Delicate flavour, wonderful bearers, compact growth.

Boston Marrow. Hubbard.

Crookneck. Marblehead.

White Pineapple Squash.

Perfect Gem.

Fordhook.—Flesh exceedingly dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened, outside rind bright yellow, the flesh straw colour and the flavour delightful. 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Sow in August, September and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.



Hubbard Squash.



Stachys Tuberifera.

FOR OUR SELECT LISTS

- OF -

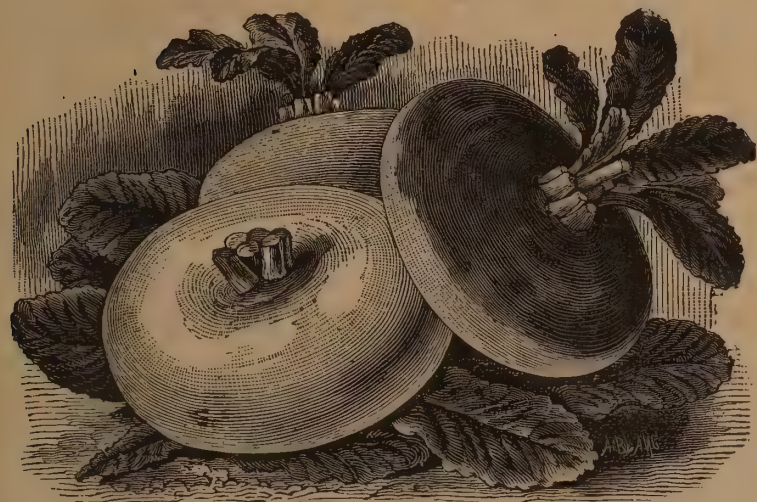
NOVELTIES in VEGETABLES,

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Large Red Smooth Tomato.



Nepaul and Red American Turnips.



Anderson's Select Long White Vegetable Marrow.

TOMATO, or Love Apple.

6D. PER PACKET.

LARGE RED VARIETIES.

Mikado.—A Red Tomato of immense size, single fruits weighing 1 lb. to 1½ lb., solid; the fruit is produced in large clusters, and of a purplish red colour.

Ponderosa.—A splendid large red variety of immense size, solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth, has few seeds and a great bearer, this Tomato has been exhibited 3 lb. in weight.

Optimus.—Superior Red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome, fruit in clusters, smooth, solid and fine grained, splendid.

Large Red Smooth.—An abundant bearer, large solid firm fruit, superior quality and fine colour; highly esteemed for market purposes.

Trophy.—A grand old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid, and with few seeds; one of the best.

Early Red Ruby.—Heavy bearer, very early; combines good form, colour, and solidity; the plant grows very openly.

President Garfield.—A very large coarse Tomato, bearing immense fruits very much ribbed, and not always solid; grown for exhibition.

Dwarf Champion.—A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent, a self-supporting variety on strong upright stems.

New Peach.—This very pretty Tomato resembles a peach in size, of a deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the peach, rich flavour; thin skin.

King Humbert.—A nice shaped Tomato, resembling a huge plum.

Golden Trophy.—Much after the style of the above, only of a bright golden colour, the flavour is very delicate, and is generally esteemed.

We can also supply the following well-known sorts:

Red Cherry, Yellow Cherry, Scarlet Pear-shaped, Carter's Greengage, Yellow Plum.

CULTURE.—Plenty of room and manure is all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit-vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well and use tobacco water to keep down Tomato caterpillar.

TURNIP.

6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

White Stone.—Pure white flesh, oval shaped, and excellent for market.

Anderson's White Model.—An improved white stone, very fine, clear white skin, grand quality.

White Nepaul.—Early short-topped, delicate, tender, snow white, flat shape.

Early Red American Stone.—Much like the above, but with a purple top.

Orange Jelly.—A superior globular yellow-fleshed Turnip, the flavour is rich and excellent.

Green-top Stone.—A most esteemed variety.

Red-top Munich.—Extra early, fine flavour.

Long White.—Suitable for hot districts.

Garden Swede (Laing's).—Favourite Turnip, suitable for autumn sowing.

CULTURE.—A good, rich, light soil, suits Turnips best; but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier, but if dry weather set in, only poor crops, both for quality and quantity, can be expected.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Select Long Early White.—Abundant bearer, large fruit; of excellent quality. Requires plenty of room. Delicate in flavour. A delicious vegetable.

Long-fruited Bush Marrow.—Excellent quality, prolific sort and very early; requiring less space as the plants do not run; plants should stand three feet apart each way.

Moore's Vegetable Cream.—A selected variety of the "Bush" class, it is very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.

Custard-shaped.—Fine flavour, and a most desirable variety for private use.

Rice Marrow.—*Delicious vegetable*, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

CULTURE.—Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash. For cultural directions of which, see page 16.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.



Ornamental Gourds.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

This curious family, the fruit of which is most fantastic in shape, should be more largely grown, the foliage is handsome and the plants of rapid growth, they are highly ornamental climbers and the Dish Cloth bears a fruit which is most useful.

Mixed.—All the best sorts, including **PEAR SHAPED, ORANGE, PORTMANTEAU** and **CLUB GOURDS.** 6d. per packet.

Dish Cloth Gourd, or Vegetable Sponge.—This Gourd has lovely dark green foliage with large yellow blossoms, the fruit is about two feet in length and the woody fibre lining of the inside forms the Dish Cloth. It is also most useful in the bath as a flesh rubber and far superior to any other flesh glove. Sold by all Chemists under the name of **Loofa.** 6d. per packet.

Nest Egg.—A very pretty climbing plant for trellis or verandah, bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can also be used as Vegetable Marrow. A very ornamental plant. 6d. per packet.

Culinary Garden Plants & Roots, &c.

Eschalots.—Are used like Spring Onions as a salad, and sometimes for flavouring steaks, &c. They prefer a dry soil, and fresh manure should be avoided; the cloves must be divided from the bulb and planted separately. Price, 9d. per lb.; special price for large lots.

Potato Onions.—Should be planted during the autumn; they yield good crops where seed has been a failure, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce; the bulbs are produced like potatoes around the base of the plant. Price, 4d. per lb.; special price for large lots.

Tree Onions.—Plant the Tree Onion during autumn, winter and spring; it will produce a good crop on the poorest soil; the small sets or tops produced at the top of the stems are really small Onions of exceedingly mild flavour (see the illustration); these make excellent salads and pickle well, and if planted will produce large bulbs. Price, 9d. per lb.; special price for large lots.

Garlic.—This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is commonly used on the Continent for flavouring soups, stews, &c.; is not much cultivated for private use here, as the bulbs are nearly always obtainable. Price, 6d. per lb.; special price for large parcels.



Tree Onion. DRY SETS, 9d. PER LB.

ARTICHOKES, Globe, Green and Purple, Plants	per doz.	6	0
ARTICHOKES, Jerusalem, Roots	per lb.	0	3
ASPARAGUS, Colossal, Plants	per 100, 7s. 6d. to	10	0
CABBAGE, Plants	per 100	1	0
CAULIFLOWER, Plants	do.	2	0
CELERY, Plants	do.	2	0
HORSERADISH	per doz.	3	0
RHUBARB, Roots	do.	6	0
RHUBARB, Large Giant	do.	12	0
SEAKALE, Plants, two years old	do.	12	0

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LOTS.

NEW CRIMSON "WINTER RHUBARB."

An extraordinary variety of this most useful vegetable, which is in the greatest perfection between the months of May, June, July, August and September, and at a season when all other varieties are in a dormant condition. The New Crimson Winter Rhubarb is very hardy and produces abundance of fine long crimson stalks of good flavour. This splendid acquisition will certainly be highly prized, as it is available when stewing fruits are particularly scarce. With this new variety we can now obtain Rhubarb nearly all the year round. Price, 1s. each; 12s. per doz. Roots.

NEW BIRD SEEDS.

Our Stocks of Bird Seeds are very fine, being carefully selected and cleaned with special care,		per lb.	per cwt.
		s. d.	s. d.
Canary	...	0 3	24 0
Hemp	...	0 4	21 0
Rape	...	0 3	24 0
Maw	...	1 0	
Millet, White French (5d. per lb. 28 lb. & upwards)	...	0 6	
Flax or Linseed	...	0 4	28 0

We have quoted the average prices per cwt., &c., but as bird seeds fluctuate very much in price we are not bound by them in any way

BEANS and PEAS FOR COOKING.

Blue Peas, for boiling	8d. per quart; 10s. per bushel
White Haricot Beans, for boiling	9d. " ; 15s. "
Large Grey, or German Lentils	6d. per lb.
Egyptians, or Red Lentils	5d. "

Special Quotations to the Trade and to Storekeepers.



Garlic.



Eschalot. DRY SETS, 9d. PER LB.

Anderson's Lawn Grass Seeds.

For Making and Renovating Old Lawns, Tennis Grounds, etc. 1s. 6d. per lb.; 25s. per bushel of 20 lbs.

Much experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for above. We have given this a good deal of attention, and can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction. By the use of a proper selection of the best Dwarf Evergreen Grasses, a much finer sward is obtained than by using turf, and at much less expense. Quantity—50 lbs. to 60 lbs. per acre.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

.. OUR —

ECONOMY IN THE GARDEN.

“CARRIAGE PAID”



THESE Cases are exceptional value, and we have aimed at so assorting them that they should contain just enough, and not too much of anything, and produce a varied assortment of Vegetables for a fair sized garden for the entire year. We pay carriage, so that our customers know total cost of order delivered to their Post Office, and the Seeds are offered at much less than Catalogue Rates.

ASSORTED CASES

VEGETABLE



SEEDS.

WE SEND

- - THE - -

‘Best of Everything’

Carriage Paid to any address
(in the Parcels Post District)
in N. S. Wales or Queensland,
on receipt of Cash with Order.

Carriage Paid to any address
in New South Wales (only),
on receipt of Cash with Order.

“A” CASE, 20s.

5 pkts. CABBAGE, Early and Late.
2 “ LETTUCE (sorts).
2 “ PEAS, Early and Late.
4 “ CARROT (sorts).
3 “ ONION (sorts).
3 “ RADISH (sorts).
2 “ PARSNIP (sorts).
1 “ PARSLEY (sorts).
3 “ CAULIFLOWER (sorts).
4 “ TURNIP (sorts).
2 “ CRESS (sorts).
2 “ BEANS, French.
2 “ BEET (sorts).
1 “ MUSTARD (sorts).
2 “ VEGETABLE MARROW.
1 “ SQUASH.
1 “ LEEK.
2 “ CELERY (sorts).
4 “ MELONS (sorts).
3 “ CUCUMBER (sorts).
4 “ PUMPKIN (sorts).
4 “ TOMATO (sorts).
3 “ HERBS.

60 Packets, 20s.

“B” CASE, 10s.

3 pkts. CABBAGE, Early and Late.
2 “ LETTUCE, Best Curled.
1 “ PEAS.
2 “ CARROT.
1 “ ONION.
2 “ RADISH (sorts).
1 “ PARSNIP.
1 “ BEANS, French.
1 “ PARSLEY.
1 “ CAULIFLOWER.
2 “ TURNIP (sorts).
1 “ CRESS.
1 “ BEET.
1 “ MUSTARD.
1 “ VEGETABLE MARROW.
1 “ LEEK.
1 “ CELERY.
2 “ MELONS (sorts).
2 “ CUCUMBER.
1 “ PUMPKIN.
2 “ TOMATO.

30 Packets, 10s.

“C” CASE, 20s.

6 pkts. PEAS, Early and Late.
3 “ BEANS, French.
2 “ BEANS, Broad.
4 “ CABBAGE (4 sorts).
2 “ LETTUCE.
2 “ CARROT (2 sorts).
2 “ ONION (2 sorts).
2 “ RADISH (2 sorts).
2 “ PARSNIP (2 sorts).
2 “ CAULIFLOWER (2 sorts).
3 “ TURNIP (sorts).
1 “ PARSLEY.
1 “ CRESS, Curled.
1 “ MUSTARD, White.
1 “ BEET, Deep Red.
1 “ LEEK, London Flag.
4 “ MELONS (2 sorts).
1 “ CELERY, White.
2 “ CUCUMBER.
3 “ PUMPKIN (sorts).
3 “ TOMATO.
2 “ VEGETABLE MARROW.

50 Packets, 20s.

“D” CASE, 10s.

2 pkts. PEAS, Early and Late.
2 “ BEANS, French or Kidney.
2 “ CABBAGE (2 sorts).
1 “ LETTUCE, Fine Curled.
1 “ CARROT.
1 “ ONION.
1 “ RADISH, Long Scarlet.
1 “ PARSNIP.
2 “ TURNIP (varieties).
1 “ PARSLEY.
1 “ CRESS, Curled.
1 “ MUSTARD, White.
1 “ BEET, Deep Red.
3 “ MELONS, Water and Rock.
1 “ CUCUMBER, Long Green.
2 “ PUMPKIN (best table sort).
1 “ TOMATO, Mammoth Red.
1 “ VEGETABLE MARROW.

25 Packets, 10s.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF PEAS AND BEANS.

LARGER QUANTITIES OF PEAS AND BEANS.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

Complaints & Compliments.

SEEDSMEN cannot avoid complaints altogether; no matter how careful they are or how good their seeds may be, they will be blamed by some customers for all their failures no matter from what cause they may have arisen.

The complaints received by us during the season (which are for the most part unjust) are comparatively few, still they annoy us very much, knowing as we do that they are undeserved; we can only therefore from time to time point out to our correspondents the chapter of accidents which may prevent the best seeds from germinating, even if sown under the most careful culture, and herewith in a concise form we have tried to convey to our readers the many difficulties that beset the gardener.

While mentioning the comparatively few complaints which come to us from time to time, we must not overlook the fact that we are amply compensated by the numerous complimentary letters which we receive during the season. These give us great pleasure as we are gardeners ourselves, and appreciate the satisfaction expressed by the writers, and share in their pleasure and success. Another eloquent compliment we have paid to us every season, by hundreds of customers who have dealt with us for many years and have their supplies annually from us, and never make a complaint as to the quality of the seeds. Their silence is golden and eloquently expresses perfect satisfaction. Once more we assure our customers that their interests are ours, that we sell nothing but the "Best of Everything," and that it is always a pleasure to hear of their successes.

DON'T ▲ ▲

BE IN A HURRY TO

BLAME ▲ ▲

-- YOUR --

SEEDSMAN.

Some Reasons why

Good Seeds

~ do not ~

~ always ~

Germinate.

THE SOIL in which the seed is sown, may be too dry to allow the seed to germinate; or too wet, when it will rot; or too cold, when it cannot grow; or too harsh for the sowing of small seeds, requiring perhaps manure, sand, or other light material incorporated with it, to make it suitable for the reception of seeds.

SOWING may be done so badly that the seeds are planted too deep, where the influence of the sun's rays cannot reach them, or so deep that their delicate young shoots cannot reach the surface; or seeds may be sown in an unfavourable situation; for instance, under the shade of trees, or other too shady position, where the sun cannot penetrate, and where germination cannot take place. Seeds sown out of season will often fail to vegetate on that account. Some tender annuals and biennials cannot be sown in the open border with any degree of certainty of success, for if the season should prove unfavourable, they will often fail to germinate; whereas if sown in boxes, pots, or a prepared shady bed, and placed in a frame or sheltered position, and carefully watered and shaded, the best results would be obtained. Tender perennials, also, if sown in the open border, will not grow no matter how good the seed may be.

WATERING.—Some seeds are so small that they must be sown almost on the surface, and should a heavy shower follow sowing they are liable to be washed away. Seeds are often treated to a daily sprinkling during dry weather, which may be sufficient to swell the germ of the seeds, but not enough to penetrate the soil more than a few inches, the result being that the first hot day will evaporate all the moisture in the soil, and kill the sprouted germs. Heavy occasional waterings during hot weather, on stiff, clayey soil, will also cake the surface so hard that the small shoots cannot come through.

INSECTS, SLUGS, OR SOFT SHELL SNAILS &c., are the most troublesome during moist weather, and will often in a single night, clear off a bed of young seedlings, just as they are coming through the ground; and it is just possible the gardener may not notice their ravages, and blame the seed.

TEMPERATURE.—It is necessary to have moisture in the soil to cause the growth of seeds, and that can be supplied artificially if rain does not fall, but we are unable to supply the moist atmosphere which is so favourable to the growth of plants, so that it sometimes happens that while the seeds push through the soil the atmosphere is dry, and the sun so hot that it will burn off the young seedlings. Some seeds are so hard that they require soaking in water twenty-four hours before sowing. Some tender seeds demand indoor cultivation, and a moist, warm atmosphere, with an even temperature; such seeds if sown out of doors must be a failure.

HOW TO TEST THE GROWING QUALITY OF OUR SEEDS QUICKLY.

Cut two pieces of flannel or blanket to cover the upper surface of a saucer; saturate the flannel in water, and spread one piece on the saucer. Over this, sprinkle a pinch of the seed to be tested, and cover it with the second piece of flannel; then place the saucer in a warm position indoors; light, however, is not important; do not allow the flannel to get dry at any time, and never allow water to stand in the saucer; pour off any surplus after thoroughly soaking the flannels. Seeds will germinate in a few days under this treatment—Lucerne, Clover, Grasses, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, and, in fact, most seeds can be tested in this way.

TABLE showing number of plants produced and length of drill sown by a given quantity of seed.

Asparagus	1 oz. will plant	50 ft. of drill	Lettuce	1 oz. will yield	4000 plants	Pumpkin	1 oz. will plant	40 hills
Beet	1 oz. will plant	50 ft. of drill	Leek	1 oz. will plant	100 ft. of drill	Radish	1 oz. will plant	100 ft. of drill
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. will plant	100 ft. of drill	Melon, Water	1 oz. will plant	80 hills	Spinach	1 oz. will plant	100 ft. of drill
Carrot	1 oz. will plant	100 ft. of drill	Melon, Musk	1 oz. will plant	80 hills	Squash, Early	1 oz. will plant	50 hills
Cabbage	1 oz. will yield	3000 plants	Onion	1 oz. will plant	100 ft. of drill	Squash, Marrow	1 oz. will plant	16 hills
Cauliflower	1 oz. will yield	3000 plants	Onion sets	1 lb. will plant	30 ft. of drill	Tomato	1 oz. will yield	1200 plants
Celery	1 oz. will yield	7000 plants	Parsley	1 oz. will plant	150 ft. of drill	Turnip	1 oz. will plant	150 ft. of drill
Cucumber	1 oz. will plant	50 hills	Parsnip	1 oz. will plant	200 ft. of drill			
Corn	1 qt. will plant	200 hills	Peas	1 qt. will plant	100 ft. of drill			

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

How to Grow Flowers from Seed.



WE divide Flowering Plants, which can be grown from Seed, into three classes. **Hardy Annuals**, which can be sown and flowered in the open border without transplanting. **Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials**, many of which are better raised in pots or boxes, and transplanted into the open ground. **Biennials and Perennials**, many of which require not only to be raised in pots or boxes, but also to be grown and flowered in pots under shelter, being too tender for out-door cultivation. Having made this classification, we will now endeavour to give a few simple directions, which we trust will be of service to the amateur, and help him to cultivate many of these beautiful plants for the embellishment of his home and garden. As our annual importations come to hand from January to February, we advise a first sowing of the above sections in February. Thus a display of flowers may be obtained, according to situation, during the Autumn and Winter months.

HARDY ANNUALS

Which can be sown and flowered in the open ground without transplanting.

To grow these plants successfully it is only necessary to thoroughly dig the ground over to a depth of not less than twelve inches, and incorporate with it a good dressing of well-decayed manure, which is most effectively done by a second digging; the surface should then be raked over smoothly, so as to remove all stones and clods, thus reducing it to a fine tilth. The seed can then be sown in lines or patches as desired, the greatest care being taken not to cover too deeply, a covering of not more than three times the diameter of larger seeds, and a light sprinkling of fine soil over small seeds being all that is necessary. Having sown as directed, a slight mulching of well-decayed stable manure, rubbed up fine with some fine soil and scattered over the surface, will be found invaluable for shade, in preventing evaporation and the caking of the soil, and in hastening the germination of the seeds. A good watering from a fine-rosed watering pot will complete the operation. If the weather prove favourable the young seedlings will usually make their appearance in a week or ten days. The after treatment is very simple, all that is required being to see that the young plants do not suffer from want of water, and that they are weeded and thinned out, so as to leave each plant at least four to six inches apart, according to the habit of its growth, and that the soil is frequently stirred around them; thinning out is most important, otherwise the plants will be weak and drawn.

If the seed is known to be good do not sow too thickly, and save labour; water thoroughly when required and avoid sprinklings, which do more harm than good, unless the roots of the plants are reached. During summer, when the seedlings are strong and growing rapidly, cover the whole surface of the ground with a mulch of old well-rotted stable manure, three or four inches thick; this will prevent evaporation and keep the roots of the plants cool, and when the surface is watered the liquid manure will be carried to the roots of the plants; if this is not done, constantly fork over the surface and never allow it to get hard or caked, which will be the case if watered frequently. Also never apply water except in the evening.

As a general rule the latest period for sowing Annuals in the open border, is in August, but seedlings raised in boxes may be transplanted at any time by observing the above directions.

Abronia	Dolichos	Lupinus
Acroclinium	Eschscholtzia	Lupinus
Adonis	Everlasting Pea	Martynia
Alonsoa	Gaillardia	Marigold
Ammobium	Gomphrena (Globe)	Mathiola Bicornis
Alyssum	Amaranth	Mirabilis Jalapa
Amaranthus	Godetia	(Marvel of Peru)
Anagallis	Helichrysum	Mignonette
Browallia	Helianthus (Sunflower)	Nasturtium
Calandrinia	Hibiscus	Nemophila
Calliopsis	Ipomea	Nigella
Candytuft	Jacoba	Papaver (Poppy)
Centaurea (Cornflower)	Larkspur	Phlox Drummondii
Clarkia	Leptosiphon	Rhodantea
Clintonia	Linaria	Saponaria
Collomia	Limnanthus	Schizanthus
Convolvulus	Lathyrus odoratus	Stock, Ten-week
Cianthus Dampieri	(Sweet Pea)	Virginian Stock
Datura	Linum Grandiflorum	Whitlavia
Dianthus	Leptosiphon	Zinnia

small seeds are in danger of being washed to one end or lost altogether. Place these boxes in a warm sheltered position, and place a sheet of thick brown paper over each box, till the seeds germinate. A bush-house will give them all the shelter they require, provided it is not too dark, till the plants are put out; the shelter of a wall or hedge, with a few leafless light boughs placed over the boxes is an excellent method to raise plants of this class and can be practised with great advantage in germinating all small seeds, even Annuals. Annuals and some Biennials are of such hardy constitution that they can be transplanted from the seed box into the garden; but the more delicate Biennials are better transplanted into other pots or boxes similarly prepared, so that they have plenty of room to grow into strong, well-rooted plants, and then be lifted with a ball of earth and planted out into the garden. Showery weather should be preferred for this operation, but if this cannot be obtained, a few boughs placed over the plants, and a good watering given, will be sufficient to enable them to establish themselves in about a week or ten days.

As many valuable plants are destroyed by slugs, snails, &c., it is advisable to place a little quick lime around the inner margin of the boxes, tobacco powder will also answer.

We also give a List of Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials which can be transplanted as directed.

Alyssum Saxatile	Heliotrope	Pansy
Anagallis	Hollyhock	Pink (Garden)
Aquilegia	Humea elegans	Picotees
Asters	Heartsease	Polyanthus
Anemone	Ice Plant	Potentilla
Antirrhinum	Ipomopsis	Pentstemon
Balsam	Limnanthus	Portulacca
Bellis Perennis (Daisy)	Lobelia	Rocket (Sweet)
Browallia	Lychnis	Salpiglossis
Carnation	Mandevilla	Salvia
Chrysanthemum	Medeola	Sensitive Plant
Celosia	Maurandya	Solanum
Coba Scandens	Mesembryanthemum	Stocks (Brompton)
Cianthus Puniceus	Myosotis (Forget-me-not)	Sweet William
Campanula	Nicotiana	Sanvitalia
Cowslip	Nierembergia	Tacsonia
Cuphea	Oxalis	Thunbergia
Delphinium	Oxyura	Torenia
Digitalis	Petunia	Tropaeolum
Gladiolus	Phlox Perennial	Verbena
Gentiana	Pyrethrum	Viola (Violet)
	Pelargonium Zonale	Wallflower

BIENNIALS & PERENNIALS.

Raised from Seed, in pots or boxes, and flowered in pots.

This class of plants requires most careful attention, as it includes many of the most beautiful of the tender Biennials and Perennials. The general directions given for the preparation of the pots or boxes for the Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials will equally apply; but as the seeds of some of these are exceedingly small, it may be necessary to use additional care in sowing, and to add a little more drainage, as these plants are of less rapid growth than the hardier varieties, and the soil might be in danger of becoming sour from frequent waterings before the roots of the plant began to absorb the moisture. Water and sow carefully as previously directed, and cover the pots or boxes with a sheet of thick brown paper, as darkness causes quick germination. This plan is particularly recommended in raising seedling Chinese Primulas, in fact greater success would be obtained if the plan was adopted in the raising of all classes of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. Then place them in a sheltered position, or in a glass frame or other glass structure, and as soon as the young plants appear raise the paper at one side, so as to give them plenty of air, and in a few days remove it altogether, and as soon as the plants are fit transplant them into other boxes or small pots, as is recommended for Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials; this cannot be done too soon; and in the case of Calceolarias, &c., they should be pricked out into boxes as soon as they can be removed, with a small forked stick (being too small to be handled with finger and thumb), otherwise they are liable to damp off; when the plants of such as Cineraria, Calceolaria, and Primula are very small they may be allowed to stand two inches apart, but the second shift should be made into small pots as soon as the young plants are in the second leaf; they will make rapid progress after this; and the third shift may be made into the blooming-pots (six inch at least), and the soil used need not be broken up so fine as that used in the seed boxes, and should contain more fibrous matter and clean-washed sharp sand. Keep the plants so shifted in a close frame for a few days, and shaded from the sun. When once they are established, admit plenty of air and light, and only use such shading as is necessary to prevent the plants being injured by the sun. Keep the plants near the glass, and in the case of the Calceolarias and Cinerarias, do not water over their foliage. Such plants as Calceolaria, Cineraria, Primula, &c., are best grown in a glass frame or green-house, but can be placed in the bush-house just as they are coming into bloom, when plenty of water must be given and weak liquid manure twice or thrice a week. Cinerarias will require special watching, as small caterpillars will be troublesome during the early stage of growth.

In order to obtain good-sized plants for flowering in the winter, seed of the Cineraria, and Chinese Primula, should be sown in February.

The following is a list of Tender Biennials and Perennials suitable for pot culture:

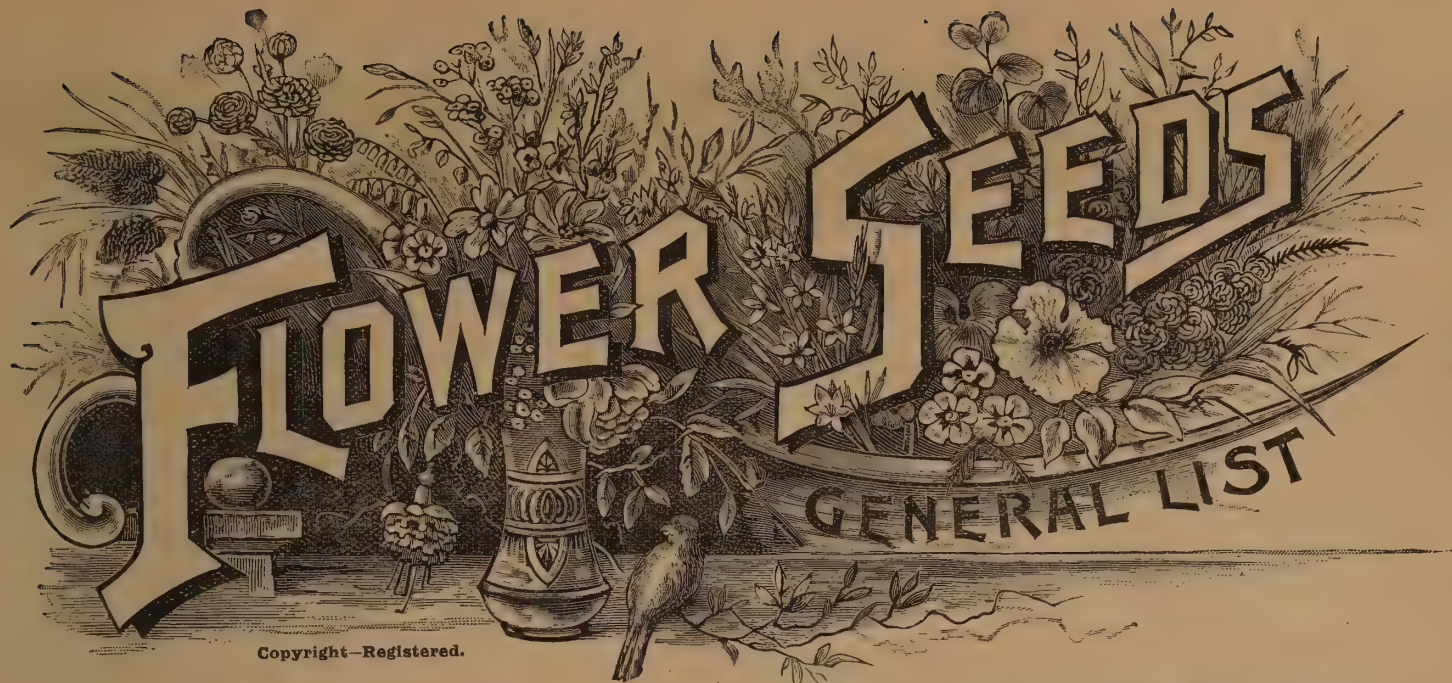
Begonia, tuberous-rooted	Cyclamen	Nertera depressa
Calceolaria	Gloxinia	Primula (Chinese Primrose)
Cineraria	Geraniums or Pelargoniums	

Hardy & Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials, & Perennials

Which are better raised in pots or boxes and transplanted into the open ground.

MANY of this class can, however, be successfully raised in the open border if weather is favourable. As it is not desirable that the plants raised in boxes should remain there longer than is necessary, the amateur should supply the plants with all that is required for their speedy development and growth. Shallow boxes (such as fruit cases), of about six inches deep, are the most suitable; if of larger dimensions more drainage must be added. Under ordinary circumstances a couple of inches of broken pots, charcoal, or sandstone (about 2-inch pieces), placed in the bottom of the box, with a layer of woody fibre, old dry manure, or any such material as will keep the drainage free, will make all ready for the reception of the soil. A good compost can be made by a mixture of light loam (two thirds), very well decayed vegetable matter, or rotted leaves (generally to be found under trees in the bush), sharp sand, old well-rotted manure, and a small portion of wood-ash (in all, one-third); these all mixed together should be a good compost, and the boxes can be filled with it to within an inch of the top. It will be necessary to press down the soil so as to make it firm, and to level the surface by pressing it with the finger, thumb, or with the bottom of an empty flower pot. A thorough good watering should be given, to completely moisten the contents of the box, which should then be allowed to drain for a few hours. The seeds may then be scattered over the surface, and a light sprinkling of light soil placed over them, just enough to cover the seed; having completed this operation, stand the box or pot on a perfectly level surface, and water lightly with a fine-rosed watering pot or syringe, so as to settle the soil; if the box is allowed to stand on an uneven surface the

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POPULAR COLLECTIONS.

• * 'GEM' • PACKET • *

12 Beautiful Annuals and Biennials.

This charming selection will give splendid variety of bloom throughout the season and delight the grower.

~ Post Free, 2s. ~

- Amaranthus Salicifolius.** Tricolour foliage plants. Sow in spring.
- Balsam.** Camellia flowered, brilliant colours.
- Calliopsis Drummondii.** Beautiful yellow.
- Centaurea.** Cornflower. Charming blue.
- Dianthus Heddwegii.** Lovely little annual.
- Mignonette.** Crimson giant. Grand spikes.
- Poppy.** Single or double. gorgeous colours.
- Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.** Grand annual, flowers all summer months.
- Rhodanthe.** Delicate, pink flowered, everlasting.
- Stocks.** Large flowered, ten-week, charming perfumed.
- Zinnia Grandiflora.** Gorgeous colours, splendid annual, flowers during summer. Sow in spring.
- Pansy, or Heartsease.** Wonderful colours and shades, flowers during summer.

OUR 'SUNSHINE' COLLECTION of Pansies or Heartsease.

UNIVERSAL favourites in every country, easily cultivated, wonderful free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes in autumn or spring, and transplanted; they love rich sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser.

- Anderson's Large French Stained.** The very finest strain grown; colours beautiful, including the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; fine form and substance. 6d. per packet.
- Odier's Choicest Strain.** Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance, like the French varieties. 6d. per packet.
- First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. 3d. per packet.
- Trimardeau.** Beautiful new race of Pansies. Very vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large size. 6d. per packet.
- Lord Beaconsfield.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; very handsome and distinct. 6d. per packet.
- Victoria.** Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with a light coloured margin. 6d. per packet.
- Non Plus Ultra.** A very attractive variety, vigorous, and with shade of rich colour; a superb strain. 6d. per packet.
- Peacock.** Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, edge white, the lateral petals of a deep claret. These conspicuous blue spots on the darker ground colour are very striking. 6d. per packet.

A packet of each of these 8 lovely varieties,

~ Post Free, 3s. ~

"A" Packet. 12 varieties Choice Hardy Annuals - 2s.
For autumn or spring planting. Or any twelve 3d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals may be sown and flowered in the open border.

"B" Packet. 24 varieties Choice Hardy Annuals - 4s.
For autumn or spring planting. Or any twenty-four 3d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals may be sown and flowered in the open border.

"C" Packet. 12 var. Choice Hardy & Half-hardy Ann. 3s.
Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 4s. in value at catalogue rates.

"D" Packet. 12 var. Choice Biennials & Perennials 5s.
Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. These should be sown in pots or boxes and transplanted in the open border.

"E" Packet. 6 var. Extra Choice Tender Biennials 5s.
(Primulas, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, &c.)
and Perennials
Or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

GENERAL LIST.

Abronia. 3d. per pkt.

1. **Umbellata.** Rosy lilac, fragrant.
2. **Villosa.** Dark red.

Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy, rosy lilac, verbena-like flowers, scented; half-hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6 inches.

Acroclinium. 3d. per pkt.

3. **Roseum.** Single, rose, dark eye.
4. **Roseum.** Double, rose.

Beautiful everlasting, pink, dark centre; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Adonis. 3d. per pkt.

5. **Vernalis.** Yellow (perennial).
6. **Æstivalis.** (Flos Adonis). Scarlet.

Free flowering annuals, feathery foliage. Very showy. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Alonsoa (Mask Flower). 3d. per pkt.

7. **Warscewiczii.** Brilliant scarlet.
8. **Grandiflora.** Beautiful scarlet.

Very showy half-hardy annual, with bright rosy scarlet flowers. Sow autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Alyssum. 3d. per pkt.

9. **Maritimum.** (Sweet Alyssum). Hardy annuals; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote a new growth.
10. **Saxatile.** Dwarf showy hardy perennial, yellow flowers, leaves hoary margined. Sow autumn or spring.



Sweet Alyssum.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.

Amaranthus. 3d. per pkt.

11. **Tricolor.** (*Joseph's Coat*). Red, yellow and green. 3 feet.
12. **Salicifolius.** (*Fountain Plant*). Crimson Plume. 4 to 5 feet.
13. **Henderii.** Leaves carmine, orange, yellow and green. 4 feet.
14. **Magnificus.** Green, yellow and gold; 3 feet.
15. **Caudatus.** (*Love-lies-bleeding*). Drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3 feet.

A magnificent family of plants of tropical appearance, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow, which deepen in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil and a warm position. "*Caudatus*" produces long pendulous spikes of flowers. The other varieties are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves. Hardy annuals. Sow during autumn or spring.

Ammobium. 3d. per pkt.

16. **Alatum.** Pure white; 18 inches.

Very pretty, hardy everlasting, with small white flowers, and very easily grown; annual. Sow in spring.

Anagallis (*Pimpernel*). 3d. per pkt.

17. **Phillipsii.** Large blue. 6 inches.
18. **Grandiflora Garibaldi.** Crimson. 9 inches.

A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. They prefer good rich soil. Sow autumn or spring.

Anemone. 6d. per pkt.

19. **Coronaria Mixed.** Various colours. 12 inches.
20. **Japonica.** A very pretty variety; flowers all summer; purplish red, 24 inches.

Tuberous rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours, blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. It requires good, rich, well drained, light soil; hardy perennial. Sow in the early autumn.

(Tubers can also be supplied from March to June. See BULB LIST.)

Antirrhinum (*Snapdragon*). 3d. per pkt.

21. **Anderson & Co's Extra Choice.** Unsurpassed individual blooms, large and distinctly and beautifully striped.
22. **Brilliant.** Scarlet, golden and white.
23. **Delila.** Carmine, white throat.
24. **Galathea.** Very fine crimson.
25. **Picturatum.** Showy striped and spotted.
26. **Majus.** Tall; mixed; best sorts.
27. **Tom Thumb.** Mixed; dwarf. Various colours. 9 in.

A beautiful tribe of showy hardy perennials producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour—self colours, stripes and spots; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.



Balsams.

Aquilegia (*Columbine*). 6d. per pkt.

28. **White Spurred (*Chrysanthus Alba*).** Flowers pure white.
29. **Skinneri.** Scarlet, tipped yellow.
30. **Nivea.** Creamy white; semi-double.
31. **Mixed.** Finest sorts.
32. **New White Spurred.** Flowers large, clear, snow-white long spurs of elegant shape; flowers abundantly. 1s. per pkt.

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials, make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Some of the new varieties are exceedingly pretty. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Arabis (*Rock Cress*). 3d. per pkt.

33. **Alpina.** Excellent for borders or rock work, blooming very freely; white, hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 6 in.

Armeria (*Thrift*). 6d. per pkt.

34. **Cephalotes Alba.** Fine variety of this old English flower; a hardy perennial; flowers pure white. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Asters. 6d. per pkt.

35. **Crown.** Various colours; white centre.
36. **Snowball.** Imbricated petals, pure white, perfect form.
37. **Globe Flowered.** Various; showy.
38. **Dwarf Bouquet.** Various; effective.
39. **Perfection.** Large, double, incurved.
40. **Mignon Mixed.** Colours, light blue, lilac, and rose. Fine form.
41. **Pyramidal Flowering.** Dwarf; various.
42. **Quilled, German.** Striking colours.
43. **Queen of the Market.** Red, white and blue.
44. **Triumph.** Large. Deep scarlet.
45. **Tom Thumb Triumph.** Scarlet and white. 6 inches.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in spikes or trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across; light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during autumn and spring. Should be transplanted, must have plenty water during dry weather. 8 to 12 inches.

Aubretia. 6d. per pkt.

46. **Leichtlini.** Luminous carmine rose.

Very pretty hardy perennials, suitable for edgings and borders; Sow in the autumn.

Auricula. 6d. per pkt.

47. **Choice Mixed.** Various colours, best sorts. 6 inches.

An old English favourite, requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. Variety of colour; green, white edged, and dusted with powder; hardy perennials; should be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn, and transplanted into pots when fit to handle.

Balsam. 3d. per pkt.

48. **Carnation.** Striped and flaked, attractive.
 49. **Solferino.** Streaked and spotted, distinct.
 50. **Camellia Flowered.** Self colours.
 51. **Choice Mixed.** All the best varieties.
- A well-known favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for out-door cultivation, and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Begonia. 1s. per pkt.

52. **Tuberous Rooted.** Single; best sorts.
53. **Tuberous Rooted.** Double; fine strain.
54. **Tuberosa Vittata.** Flowers beautifully marked or striped like a carnation, with beautiful colours and shades of white, yellow and red.

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very fine, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome, graceful drooping flowers, most attractive; tender perennials. Sow the seed in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy*). 3d. per pkt.

55. **Iberidifolia.** Bright blue flowers.
 56. **Iberidifolia Alba.** Pure white flowers.
- Hardy annual; compact habit; stands dry weather and exposed situations well; flowers handsome and in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Browallia. 3d. per pkt.

57. **Alata Cœrulea.** Large; bright blue.
58. **Alba.** White, very pretty variety.
59. **Roezii.** Blue or white, yellow tubes.

Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants, do best in light rich loam. Sow early in spring. 15 inches.



Aster, Perfection.



Amaranthus, Tricolour.

For
**Our Novelties
in Flower Seeds,**
See Coloured Pages.



Begonia, Single Tuberous Rooted.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

Calceolaria. 1s. per pkt.

60. **Dalkeith Park.** Spotted and blotched.
61. **Hybrida Striata.** Beautifully striped.
62. **Shrubby.** Self colours, yellow, brown.
63. **Mixed.** Finest selected strain.

A charming annual plant for frame, conservatory, or bush house. Requires rich, light, fibrous soil, and plenty of pot room; is a tender plant, however, and must be carefully raised in seed-box or pot. Sow on the surface in the lightest soil, and cover with a sheet of glass, and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots; give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly should it appear. Sow in spring. 12 to 18 inches.

Calandrinia. 3d. per pkt.

64. **Discolor.** Pretty rose lilac.
65. **Umbellata.** Beautiful magenta crimson.

Dwarf, free flowering, showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil; an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. 3d. per pkt.

66. **Bicolor Hybrida.** Double flowers.
67. **Drummondii.** Yellow, crimson centre.
68. **Atropurpurea.** Rich purplish crimson.
69. **Mamorata.** Marone, crimson, splashed.

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Sow autumn and spring. 2 ft.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells).

70. **Double Blue.** Finest strain.
71. **Double White.** Finest strain.
72. **Double Rose.** Finest strain.
73. **Single Blue.** Finest strain.
74. **Single White.** Finest strain.
75. **Single Rose.** Finest strain.
76. **Calycanthema.** Charming saucer-like outer petal.
77. **Media Striata.** White, streaked violet.
78. **Carpatia.** Bright blue, small flowers.
79. **Carpatia Alba.** Pure white, and dwarf.

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich, and are easily raised from seed if sown in pots or boxes, and planted out in the border or beds later; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema and double varieties magnificent. Both of the Carpatia varieties are very suitable for rockwork, free bloomers, hardy perennials. Sow in autumn.

Canary Creeper (See Tropæolum).

Canterbury Bells (See Campanula).

Canna (Indian Shot). 6d. per pkt.

80. **Indica.** Large handsome foliage.

Ornamental plants, with handsome foliage; brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame, and grown in pots. Magnificent decorative plants; may be grown outside also, in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house; half hardy perennials. 3 to 4 feet, sow in autumn and spring.

Candytuft (Iberis). 3d. per pkt.

81. **White Rocket.** Magnificent long spikes.
82. **White.** Large; effective and handsome.
83. **Purple.** Large; fine trusses.
84. **Carmine.** Flowers rich carmine.
85. **Creamy White.** Delicate colour.
86. **Tom Thumb.** Pure white; dwarf.
87. **Dwarf Crimson.** Rich glowing colour. 6 inches.
88. **Empress.** Trusses of pure white.
89. **White Perennial.** (*Iberis sempervirens*).
90. **Dobbie's White Spiral.** Pure white spike 4 inches long.

The whole of this pretty family of annuals is well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful to cut. They should be sown both in autumn and spring, and can be transplanted or thinned. 6 to 12 inches.

Carnations. 1s. per pkt.

91. **Bizarre.** Flaked and striped; excellent.
92. **Grenadin.** Brilliant; double scarlet.
93. **Italian.** Choice; various colours.
94. **Double Mixed.** Superb stock, best sorts.
95. **Perpetual Flowering.** Superb, free bloomers, mixed.

96. **Margarita (White).** A beautiful pure white flowering variety.

97. **Margarita Mixed.** Flowers the first season from seed. The proportion of fine double flowers is very large, of varied and beautiful colour, they bloom continuously, and produce enormous quantities of flowers. The habit of the plant is robust, and hence very useful for bedding purposes.

The varieties named are specially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. To germinate the seed it must be sown in pots, light soil being used, and placed in a frame or conservatory, and kept carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out; hardy perennials. Seed may be sown during autumn and spring.

Castilleja. 1s. per pkt.

98. **Indivisa.** A lovely new annual of recent introduction, producing the most superb flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Celosia (Cockscomb). 6d. per pkt.

99. **Dwarf Crimson.** Standard variety.
100. **Carter's "Empress."** Crested, bright scarlet.
101. **Crimson Feathered.** Feathery spikes.

Old English favourites. The two first-named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit. These grow two feet; they are half-hardy annuals. Seed should be sown in spring.

Centaurea (Cornflower). 3d. per pkt.

102. **Cyanus fl. pl.** (*New Dwarf Double Cornflower*). Containing various shades of colour, and a large percentage of double flowers.
103. **Blue.** Single.
104. **Red.** Single.
105. **White.** Single.
106. **Double, Mixed.**

Centaurea Moschata (Sweet Sultan).

107. **Blue.** Double.
108. **Purple.** Double.
109. **White.** Double.

"The Cornflower" is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets. It has various colours—blue, white, rose, &c.; though in winter and spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan; height 1½ to 2 feet; sow during autumn and spring.

See our Choice Collections
of Flowering Bulbs,

FOLLOWING FLOWER SEEDS.



Finest Selected Calceolaria.



Campanula.



Centaurea Moschata.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

Chrysanthemum

(Annual *Marguerites*).

3d. per pkt., except otherwise priced.

110. **Double Hybrids.** Beautiful double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow and crimson, various coloured centres. 6d. pkt.
 111. **Pompon.** Small flowers. Very pretty. 24 in. 6d. pkt.
 112. **New Double Annual Varieties.** We offer the following five varieties, in a collection each being separate—Golden Bronze, Lilacina, Purple Prince, Picotee, Edged Crimson Queen. Price 2s. 6d.
 113. **Burridgeanum.** White, crimson band, yellow centre.
 114. **Carinatum** (*Golden Feather*). Golden foliage; flowers yellow and crimson.
 115. **Tricolor Dunnettii.** Double; very showy variety.
 116. **Coronarium Sulphureum.** Double; flowers pretty lemon colour.
 117. **Double Scarlet.** Flowers bright scarlet.
 118. **Eclipse.** Bright Golden Yellow, scarlet ring. 6d. per packet.
 119. **Maximum** (*Moon Penny Daisy*). Pure white.
 120. **Lord Beaconsfield.** Crimson Marone, edged gold.
 121. **Segetum** (*Corn Marigold*). Pretty yellow.
 122. **Frutescens** (*Paris White Daisy*). A lovely flower.
 123. **Inodorum.** Perennial variety, double white. 6d. per packet.

124. **Tricolor Coccineum** (*Tom Thumb*). Branching—a profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers. 6d. per packet.
 125. **Indicum fl. pl.** The familiar Chrysanthemum; various 24 inches. 6d. per packet.

These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy, and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. *Marguerites* are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are certainly one of our finest garden annuals. Should be sown during spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.



Annual Chrysanthemum,
Double Scarlet.



Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora.



Cobæa Scandens.



Clianthus Dampierii
(Desert Pea of Australia).

Cineraria. 1s per pkt.

126. **Hybrida Grandiflora.**
 127. **Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.** Distinct crimson variety; flowers average 2½ inches across, glowing velvety crimson, semi-double flowers.
 128. **Double.** A very select strain. Most elegant and charming bush-house or greenhouse plants, should be raised in a frame, in pots or boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller pots are well filled with roots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house soon as established in blooming pots. Sow in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

ORNAMENTAL LEAVED VARIETIES

129. **Acanthifolia.** A very pretty variety.
 130. **Maritima.** Fine clear silvery foliage.
 131. **Maritima Candidissima.** Large leaves. These three varieties, although classed as *Cinerarias*, are grown as hardy foliage plants only, their beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; they are of no value as flowering plants. 12 inches. Sow in spring.

Clarkia. 3d. per pkt.

132. **Elegans.** Purplish rose colour.
 133. **Elegans.** Double. A very showy hardy annual. Perfectly hardy; very easily grown, and in masses is very effective. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

Clianthus. 6d. per pkt.

134. **Dampierii** (*Desert Pea*). This magnificent plant is a native of the warmest and driest portions of Southern and Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking. This plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.

135. **Puniceus** (*Glory Pea*). A very handsome shrub, resembling the above, but more easily grown; and more erect habit.

Clintonia. 3d. per pkt.

136. **Pulchella.** Charming little plant for edging, pots, or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Rich blue in colour, with yellow eye; hardy annual. Sow autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Cobæa. 6d. per pkt.

137. **Scandens.** Most useful ornamental climber, magnificent large, bell-shaped purplish blue flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in early spring.

Collomia. 3d. per pkt.

138. **Coccinea.** Hardy annual, with very striking flowers of scarlet and yellow, bouvardia-like; of compact habit; favourite with beekeepers. Sow in the spring. 12 inches.

Columbine (See *Aquilegia*).

Coleus. 1s. per pkt.

139. **Splendid Mixed.** As a foliage plant the *Coleus* cannot be surpassed; admirably adapted to our climate. It requires careful sowing, as the seed is so very fine. Must be grown freely, in good soil, with plenty of moisture, light and air, when the colour will be magnificent. It must be treated as a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house. It may be classed as a tender perennial; sometimes reaches a height of four feet. 3 ft.

Convolvulus (*Morning Glory*).

3d. per pkt.

140. **Minor.** Dwarf; mixed, various.
 141. **Major.** Tall; mixed; beautiful climber.
 142. **Mauritanicus.** Hardy perennial, beautiful blue flowers. Charming, free blooming annuals. A bed of the *Convolvulus Minor* variety is most beautiful when in flower; and, for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass *C. Major* and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent. Sow in the spring.

Cornflower (See *Centaurea*).

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Double Daisies, Giant Snowball Rose & Crown.



Cyclamen Persicum.

LITTLE GEM PINK



Cosmos. 6d. per pkt.

143. **Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
144. **Choicest Mixed.** Colours various.

Lovely class of hardy annuals; they bloom profusely. Of various colours. Sow autumn and spring. 6 feet.

145. Cowslip (*Primula veris*). 6d. per pkt.

This charming old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, and can be grown to perfection with a little care; it should be sown in boxes, and transplanted to some sheltered, shady situation to flower; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9 inches.

Cyclamen. 1s. per pkt.

146. **Persicum.** Beautiful variety; various colours.
147. **Albert Victor.** Flowers intense carmine.
148. **Giganteum.** Large flowers; free bloomer.
149. **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy white petals.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in a warm sheltered corner of the bush-house, the plants will not flower until the second season; but will then repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). 6d. per pkt.

150. **Longfellow.** Large, beautifully double; dark rose, long stalks.
151. **Giant Snowball.** Grand flower, pure white in colour. 8 in. 1s. per pkt.
152. **Rose Crown.** Beautiful colours, peculiar rose coloured centre.
153. **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
154. **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.

These old favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. It should be sown in a shallow box, filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit it best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Dahlia. 6d. per pkt.

155. **Large Flowered.** Double fine select mixed.
156. **Pompon.** Finest mixed select.
157. **Single.** Various; flowers star shaped, brilliant.

This favourite is easily raised from seed, if sown in a frame in a pot or boxes, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are very elegant and graceful and most suitable for cutting. The Pompones are the very small double varieties. Hardy perennials. Sow autumn or spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Datura (*Trumpet Flower*). 6d. per pkt.

158. **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped flowers, beautifully sweet-scented; pink and white, a very useful hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36 inches.
159. **Double Golden.** Compact bush about two feet high, and bearing large golden, funnel-shaped flowers.



Digitalis (Foxglove).

Delphinium (*Perennial Larkspur*). 6d. per pkt.

160. **Cashmerianum.** Fine variety pale blue.
161. **Formosum.** Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
162. **Nudicaule.** Flowers bright scarlet.

A charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers; these are very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet when in flower.

Desert Pea (See *Clianthus*).

Dianthus (*Garden Pinks*). 3d. per pkt.

163. **Atrosanguinea.** Double variety, dark blood red.
164. **"The Bride"** White, purple centre.
165. **Plumaris.** Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
166. **Heddwegii.** Single; beautiful.
167. **Heddwegii fl. pl.** Double flowers.
168. **Laciniatus.** Large single flowers, fringed.
169. **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double striped.
170. **Eastern Queen.** Showy single flowers.
171. **Crimson Bell.** Beautiful crimson; single.
172. **Snowflake.** Single laced, pure white.
173. **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
174. **Atropurpureus.** Double; various.
175. **Atropurpureus Alba Marginatus.** (Mourning Pink).
176. **Diadematus** (*Diadem Pink*). Fine double.
177. **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
178. **Pink** (*Little Gem*). This beautiful pink is only 6 inches high, and is covered with flowers, two inches across, the colour is a pretty red, veined with rosy carmine, and margined with white. 6d. per pkt.
179. **Chinensis** (*Indian Pink*). Resemble small carnations, showy.
180. **Barbatus.** (*Sweet William*). Hardy perennial and one of the prettiest flowers in the garden. Large trusses splendid colours.
181. **Barbatus** (*Auricula-eyed Sweet William*). A distinct variety, very brilliant and beautiful.

The varieties of this different tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. The first varieties are magnificent flowering biennials with a great variety of colours and shades; the flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through, if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. The last two named are the old favourite "Sweet William" of perennial duration; they produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. Annual varieties, 12 inches. Sweet William, 24 inches.

Digitalis (*Foxglove*). 3d. per pkt.

182. **Gloxinoides.** Superb variety, all colours.
183. **Ivery's Finest Spotted.** Superior strain.

A well-known and favourite English flower, does very well here, and is of easy cultivation; very striking and showy when in flower, and requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet when in flower.



Dianthus Diadematus.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Eschscholtzia Californica.



Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana.

184. **Dolichos Lignosus.** 2d per pkt.

A quick growing climber, bearing small red pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters; capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; hardy perennial. Sow in the spring. 20 feet.

185. **Eritrichium Nothofulvum** 1s. pkt.

(*Sweet Scented Forget-me-not*).

Pure white and a pleasant perfume.

Eschscholtzia. 3d. per pkt.

- 183. **Californica.** Bright yellow, charming.
- 187. **Californica Alba Plena.** Beautiful double white.
- 188. **Crocea.** Deep yellow, lovely shade.
- 189. **Mandarin.** Scarlet, rich orange inside.
- 190. **New Double.** Various colours, hardy.

This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil; it is perfectly hardy. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

191. **Euphorbia Heterophylla** 6d. pkt.

(*Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia*).

Bushy plants 4 to 5 feet high, with glossy green leaves which form at the end of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear in summer, and immediately the leaves colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

192. **Everlasting Pea** 6d. per pkt.

(*Lathyrus Latifolius*).

This variety is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume; colour, deep red; a hardy perennial. Sow in the autumn and spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Forget-me-not (See *Myosotis*).

Foxglove (See *Digitalis*).

Fuchsia. 1s. per pkt.

- 193. **Single and Double.** The seed we offer of this well-known pot plant has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring in pots in a frame or bush-house. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36 inches.

Gaillardia. 8d. per pkt.

- 194. **Amblyodon.** Fine, deep red, tall.
 - 195. **Josephus.** Scarlet, yellow bands.
 - 196. **Fistulosa.** Pretty double-quilled sort.
 - 197. **Picta.** A single variety; various.
 - 198. **Lorenziana.** Double; yellow and deep crimson.
- A most hardy plant, producing beautiful trusses of single and double flowers throughout the summer and autumn; very attractive and showy; hardy perennials. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Gentiana (*Blue Gentian*). 6d. per pkt.

- 199. **Acaulis.** Pretty hardy perennial, one of the most effective and showy of our Alpine plants; its pretty little bright blue trumpet-shaped flowers are exceedingly beautiful. Sow during autumn and spring. 4 in.

Geraniums (See *Pelargoniums*).

Gladiolus. 6d. per pkt.

- 200. **Extra Choice Mixed.** This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground. Allow the plants to remain where they are raised one season, and in the spring of the succeeding year plant out the small bulbets, which will have formed. When in full growth give plenty of moisture, and a little liquid manure. Sow during spring. 36 inches.

For our large Collection of Bulbs, comprising some 122 varieties, see **FLOWERING BULBS**, after **FLOWER SEEDS**.

Gloxinia. 1s. per pkt.

- 201. **Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta.** Distinct and beautiful, wonderful variety.
- 202. **Hybrida Grandiflora "Defiance."** A new Gloxinia of wonderful beauty; glowing crimson scarlet, fringed.
- 203. **Grandiflora Corona.** Splendid new Hybrid Spotted Gloxinias, bearing enormous blooms which have a richly lined throat of deep violet red, passing into a beautiful indigo towards the orifice, this colour gradually disappears, and the pure white centre ground is marked with numerous dark blue dots.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme, the colours most varied from deep crimson to pure white, with a scarlet blotch on the throat; the plants bloom a long time; tender perennial. Sow during spring.

Globe Amaranthus (See *Gomphrena*).

Godetia. 8d. per pkt.

- 204. **Splendens.** Pretty purple blotch on each petal, double.
- 205. **Duchess of Albany.** White, crimson blotches.
- 206. **Princess Henry.** Satiny rose, carmine spot.
- 207. **Princess of Wales.** Crimson Rose, large bunches.
- 208. **Lady Albemarle.** Bright crimson large flowers.
- 209. **Bijou.** Pure white, dark rose spot.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers; they are of nice compact habit. Should be sown during autumn. 12 inches.



THE
ANNUAL
POINSETTIA

or Mexican Fire Plant.

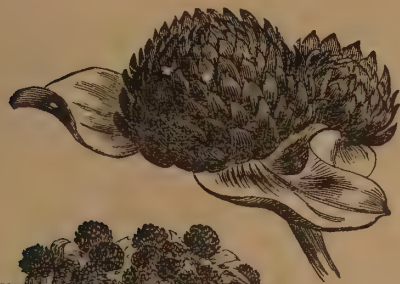


Godetia Splendens.



Gloxinia Hybrid Grandiflora
Defiance.

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Golden Feather (See *Pyrethrum*).

Gomphrena (*Globe Amaranthus*). 3d. pkt.

- 210. **Globosa**. Dark purple.
- 211. **Golden Yellow**. Very bright.
- 212. **Nana Compacta**. Dwarf variety; purple. 6 inches.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit; a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Heartsease (See *Pansy*).

Helichrysum. 3d. per pkt.

- 213. **Compositum Max Atrosanguinea**. Bloodred.
- 214. **Bracteatum**. Pretty clear yellow.
- 215. **Macranthum**. Bright pink; very showy.
- 216. **Monstrosum Roseum**. Beautiful delicate rose.
- 217. **Alba** (flore pleno). Double; pure white.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two-and-a-half feet high; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring.

Helianthus (*Sunflower*). 3d. per pkt.

- 218. **Argophyllus**. Pretty ornamental variety.
- 219. **Californicus**. Large, double yellow.
- 220. **Globosus Fistulosus**. Globular, double, golden.
- 221. **Nanus**. Dwarf habit, a golden yellow.
- 222. **Cucumerfolius**. Dwarf branching, nice foliage.

These well-known hardy annuals, are of very majestic appearance, some of the tall growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. Sow in the spring.

Heliotropium (*Heliotrope*). 6d. per pkt.

- 223. **Choicest Mixed**. All the best dark and light colours.

Favourite flower, requires considerable care in raising the seed; should be sown in a box, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear, then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as possible. Suitable for pot or garden culture; delicious perfume; a tender perennial. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Hibiscus. 3d. per pkt.

- 224. **Africanus Minor**. An annual, with beautiful cream coloured flowers, exceedingly pretty. The perennial varieties of the Hibiscus cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this catalogue). The variety here offered should be sown in the spring. 18 inches high.

Hollyhock. 6d. per pkt.

- 225. **Extra Choice**. Superb strain, all the new colours; perfectly double.

This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn, and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

Honesty 6d. per pkt.

(Satin Flower, *Lunaria biennis*).

Handsomely free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, and much used for winter decoration, mixed with dried and ornamental grasses. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Humulus Japonicus (*Japanese Hop*).

6d. per pkt.

- 227. **Common**. Fine green foliage.
- 228. **Variegated**. Novelty of 1894. Very handsome foliage.

One of the most valuable climbers we have, with beautiful foliage, unaffected by a dry season. Very rapid grower and perfectly hardy; covers quickly; wants a good rich soil.

Iberis (See *Candytuft*).

Ice Plant (See *Mesembryanthemum*).

Ipomea (*Convolvulus*). 3d. per pkt.

- 229. **Hederacea Superba**. Ivy-leaved, various.
- 230. **Limbata Elegantissima**. White, rich purple star.
- 231. **Learii**. This is a perennial, the gem of the family, with dazzling deep blue flowers and fine foliage. 120 inch. 1s. per pkt.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, with handsome convolvulus-like flowers; they are all very beautiful hardy annuals, excepting the last named. Sow during autumn and spring.

- 232. **Quamoclit**. (*Cypress Vine*). Scarlet and white very fine. 120 inches. Feathery foliage. 3d. per pkt.

- 233. **Hederifolia**. A variety of the Quamoclit, with ivy-leaved foliage and scarlet flowers. 120 inches. 2d. per packet.

The two above varieties are quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers, but very attractive and handsome.

Ipomopsis. 3d per pkt.

- 234. **Elegans**. Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light rich soil.

Has long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted, graceful foliage; if planted in a sheltered position, is very attractive. Tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 feet.



Gomphrena Globosa Nana Compacta.



Helichrysum.



Humulus Japonicus (New Variegated Japanese Hop).



Hollyhock.



Ipomea Learii.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

Jacoea (*Senecio*). 3d. per pkt.

235. **Double White.** Blooms very profusely.
 236. **Double Dark Crimson.** Bright.
 237. **Double Blue.** Dwarf, showy variety.
 A rapid-growing annual; very fine; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 inches.

Larkspur (*Annual Delphinium*). 3d. per pkt.

238. **Dwarf Rocket.** Double; various.
 239. **Pure White.** Double, branching.
 240. **Dwarf Stock Flowered.** Various.
 241. **Ranunculus Flowered.** Various colours.
 242. **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Spikes of beautiful double flowers.
 243. **Candelabrum.** Pretty branching variety.
 One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length; the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18 inches.

Lathyrus Odoratus (*Sweet Pea*). 3d. per pkt.

244. **Butterfly.** White, laced with lavender.
 245. **Princess Beatrice.** Carmine, slightly flaked.
 246. **Vesuvius.** Carmine rose, crimson spots.
 247. **Princess Victoria.** Dark cerise, wings mauve pink, lines of rose. 6d. per pkt.
 248. **Empress of India.** Clear rosy pink; white wings. 6d. pkt.
 249. **Senator.** Striped chocolate on creamy ground, a lovely variety. 6d. per pkt.
 250. **White.** Fine pure white flowers.
 251. **Violet Queen.** Beautiful violet mauve.
 252. **Scarlet Invincible.** Most brilliant colour.
 253. **Finest Mixed.** All colours, grand.

An old English favourite, to be found in every cottage garden; free blooming, and delightfully fragrant; to prolong blooming, remove all seed pods soon as they appear. They are climbers, and are exceedingly effective when used to cover dwarf walls or trellis; hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 3 to 4 feet.

Leptosiphon. 3d. per pkt.

254. **Androsaceus.** Soft lilac, blooms freely.
 255. **French Hybrids.** Mixed colours, fine.

Pretty hardy annual. Should be sown early, and in a sheltered position; most suitable for bordering, having a dwarf, compact habit; it has pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Limnanthes. 3d. per pkt.

256. **Douglasi.** Free blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging; much liked by bees; flowers white, yellow centre. Sow in autumn or spring. 6 in.

Linaria. 3d. per pkt.

257. **Bipartita Splendida.** Beautiful dark violet.
 258. **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.** Yellow and purple.
 259. **Striata.** Variety of Bipartita, striped.
 One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering; beautiful spikes of lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Linum (*Scarlet Flax*). 3d. per pkt.

260. **Grandiflorum Coccineum.** Fine scarlet flowered annual, flowers on slender graceful stems, foliage good. Seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Sow in spring.
 261. **Flavum (Golden Flax).** Perennial variety, rich golden yellow flowers. 18 inches.

Lobelia. 6d. per pkt.

262. **Emperor William.** Dark, rich blue.
 263. **Speciosa Erecta.** Deep blue, for bedding.
 264. **Ramosa.** Beautiful deep blue.
 265. **White Perfection.** Compact, pure white.
 266. **Paxtoniana.** Blue and white; pretty.
 267. **Crystal Palace.** Fine dark blue; large.
 268. **Double Blue.** Proportion of double flowers.
 269. **Cardinalis (Queen Victoria).** Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves, distinct perennial, likes cold climate.

Exceedingly beautiful free blooming hardy annuals, worthy a place in any garden. Good basket plants; good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Sow during autumn and spring.

Lophospermum. 6d. per pkt.

270. **Scandens.** Handsome annual climber; raise in a box or sheltered position out of doors. Grows ten feet; large purple flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

Love-Lies-Bleeding

(See *Amaranthus*).

Lupins (Large). 3d. per pkt.

271. **Blue.** A nice bright colour.
 272. **Rose.** Light rosy red; pretty.
 273. **White.** Bright pure white.
 274. **Yellow.** This variety is fragrant.
 Handsome spikes of flowers; blue, white, rose, and yellow. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Lupinus. 3d. per pkt.

275. **Hartwegii.** Very pretty blue.
 276. **Dunnettii Superbus.** Purple, yellow and white.
 277. **Cruckshankii.** Fine deep blue.
 278. **Nanus.** Pretty dwarf blue variety. 6 inches.
 Universal favourites, variety of colour. While the dwarf varieties of Lupin, such as Nanus, are but a few inches; they are all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

Lychnis (*Chinese Catchfly*). 3d. per pt.

279. **Chalcedonica.** Hardy perennial, brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, attractive. 2 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Mandevillea. 6d. per pkt.

280. **Suaveolens.** Beautiful white-flowered climber; Pure white, very useful for bouquets; fragrant Hardy perennial; 20 feet.

Marguerites (See *Chrysanthemum*).



Larkspur Candelabrum.



Linaria.



Lobelia Cardinalis.



Sweet Pea.



Lobelia Speciosa.

PLANTS Anderson & Co. PLANTS.

Marigold (*Tagetes*). 8d. per pkt.

281. **Dobbie's Prince of Orange**. Deep orange yellow, five to six inches in diameter. 1s per packet.
 282. **French Dwarf**. Finest Mixed; various.
 283. **French Orange**. Golden orange.
 284. **Dobbie's Lemon Queen**. Clear lemon yellow. 4 to 5 inches. 1s. per pkt.

285. **African Lemon**. Erect, lemon colour.
 286. **African Orange**. Orange; tall.
 287. **Meteor**. New double Marigold, beautiful golden colour. 3d per pkt.

Very hardy family, constant bloomers and striking colours. The French have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties have very large self covered flowers, all are annuals. Sow during spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Martynia. 6d. per pkt.

288. **Fragrans**. Beautiful sweet scented hardy annual, crimson purple flowers, very handsome spikes; makes a nice showy pot plant; two feet. Sow in spring.

Marvel of Peru (See *Mirabilis*).

Mathiola (*Evening Scented Stock*). 3d. per pkt.

289. **Bicornis**. Hardy annual, beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant; it opens in the evening. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Matricaria. 3d. per pkt.

290. **Eximia fl. pl.** Beautiful hardy annual, pure white, double flowers; pretty for bouquets. Ten inches. Sow during autumn and spring.

Maurandya. 6d. per pkt.

291. **Barclayana**. Beautiful blue flowers.
 292. **Alba**. Pure white flowers.
 293. **Rosea**. Rose coloured flowers.
 This is one of our most superb evergreen climbers, remarkably quick-growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich, friable soil; most effective climbers, and have a fine appearance. Sow during autumn and spring.

Medeola. 6d. per pkt.

294. **Asparagoides**.
 Very handsome climbing plant; the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, &c., as it can be used either to climb or droop as required; flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing. Hardy perennial, and the seed should be sown in spring.

Mesembryanthemum. 3d. per pkt.

295. **Tricolor**. Crimson, white and purple in colour; suits sandy soil well, and only grows to a height of three inches.
 296. **Crystallinum** (*Ice Plant*). Peculiar glistening foliage, with small white flowers; very pretty. 6 inches.
 297. **Cordifolium Variegatum**. A pretty variegated leaved variety. 6 inches.

Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; they are half-hardy perennials, and the seed should be sown during spring. The second is prized for its foliage, which is covered, as it were, with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice. The latter is a pretty variegated variety of the Ice plant, very suitable for bedding; bright, rosy flowers.

Mignonette. 3d. per pkt.

298. **Old Sweet Scented**. Fine.
 299. **Large Flowered**. Very fragrant sort.
 300. **Parson's New White**. Sweet scented.
 301. **Crimson Flowered Giant**. Large flowers.
 302. **Crimson Queen**. Beautiful spike.
 303. **Miles' Hybrid Spiral**. Dwarf habit, long spikes.
 304. **Machet**. Dwarf, massive spikes, scented red flowers.
 305. **Golden Queen**. Pyramidal habit; bright yellow flowers.
 306. **Giant Pyramidal**. Very fine spikes.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; and some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants, and they produce spikes of immense size. Sow the seed in autumn or spring.

Mimulus (*Monkey Flower*). 6d. per pkt.

307. **Maculosus**. Showy, spotted variety.
 308. **Nobilis**. Fine dwarf double.
 309. **Roseus Superbus**. Bright rose coloured.
 310. **Moschatus** (*Musk*). Scented, yellow flowers.
 311. **Moschatus Compactus**. Improved musk; a compact bush of erect habit. 6d. per pkt.

A charming plant for pot culture, likes rich light soil, and a liberal supply of water. It can be grown also in the open ground, where the soil and situation are favourable. *Moschatus*, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance, and is particularly well adapted for growing in pots or baskets. Tender perennials; require to be carefully raised from seed. Sow in Spring.

Mina Lobata (*Climber*). 6d. per pkt.

A pretty half-hardy annual climber. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud, of a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows to a height of twenty feet, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position, and should be sown in the spring.

Mirabilis (*Marvel of Peru*). 3d. per pkt.

313. **Jalapa**. Mixed; all the finest colours.
 314. **Jalapa Variegatus**. Golden striped.
 A very hardy and extremely showy perennial; free blooming and adapts itself to almost any soil, but requires plenty of room. This flower is sometimes known as "Four o'Clocks," from the fact that they do not open until the afternoon. Sow autumn and spring; 24 inches.

Musk (See *Mimulus Moschatus*).

Myosotis (*Forget-me-Not*). 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

315. **Palustris**. Bright blue; true Forget-me-not.
 316. **Azorica**. Dark blue, white eye.
 317. **Sylvatica Compacta Aurea**. Golden leaved; flowers clear bright blue.
 318. **Elegantissima**. White, blue and rose.
 319. **Victoria**. Dwarf globular habit, sky blue flowers with double centre. 6d. per pkt.

This charming dwarf hardy perennial plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue, very useful for bouquets. Sow during autumn and spring.

Nasturtium. 8d. per pkt.

320. **Crimson**. Pretty; striking colour.
 321. **Scarlet**. Bright and beautiful.
 322. **Yellow**. Bright rich colour.
 323. **Rose**. Delicate, soft, rosy colour.
 324. **Beauty**. Pretty yellow and scarlet.
 325. **Pearl**. A clear soft white.
 326. **Golden King**. Very handsome variety.
 327. **King of Tom Thumbs**. Scarlet.
 328. **King Theodore**. Darkest of all; nearly black.
 329. **Empress of India**. Bright scarlet; beautiful.
 330. **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb**.
 331. **Spitfire**. Six feet; bright scarlet flowers.
 332. **Regalianum**. Lovely purple violet.
 333. **Tall**. Mixed; all the best varieties.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colour. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than nine inches, and form compact bushes, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart; hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

The first eleven varieties are "Tom Thumbs," or dwarf; the others climbers.

Nemophila. 3d. per pkt.

334. **Insignis**. Flowers are of a pretty blue.
 335. **Atomaria**. White, with black spots.
 336. **Discoidalis**. Black-brown; margined.
 337. **Marginata**. Blue, with white edge.
 Californian annuals, dwarf, profuse bloomers, and charming colours. *Insignis* is a lovely azure blue, while *Discoidalis* is white, tipped with dark brown. They are all spring annuals. Sow during autumn and spring. 6 inches.



Marigold, Dwarf French.



Mignonette.



Dwarf Nasturtiums.



Mimulus.

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Nertera. 6d. per pkt.

338. Depressa.

A charming miniature pot plant, of a moss-like habit; very compact, forming a perfect carpet; the flowers are small, but are followed by beautiful coral red berries, about the size of a small pea; very attractive hardy perennial. The seed should be sown in the spring.

Nicotiana. 6d. per pkt.

339. Affinis.

A variety of Tobacco, bearing beautiful white flowers, with a long delicate tube; it is delightfully scented in the evening, and is a most desirable border or pot plant; hardy annual. Sow during spring. 86 in.

340. Colossea. Beautiful foliaged plants for the garden, attains six feet in a single season; clothed with immense dark green leaves. Very hardy and robust.

Nierembergia. 8d. per pkt.

341. Gracilis. Charming little hardy annual, dwarf, light blue flowers.

Nigella Damascena 8d. pkt.

(Devil-in-a-Bush).

342. Double White. Clear pure white.

343. Double Blue. Companion flower.

Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage; the flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

Nycterinia. 6d. per pkt.

344. Capensis. White, with dark centre.

345. Selaginoides. Lilac, sweet scented.

Very compact little hardy annuals; the plants are covered with pretty star-shaped flowers; very fragrant; pretty for rockeries. Sow during the spring.

Oxalis. 8d. per pkt.

346. Rosea. Charming dwarf free flowering hardy perennial. Flowers rose coloured; very suitable for hanging baskets. Should be sown in the spring.

Oxyura. 8d. per pkt.

347. Chrysanthemoides. Showy hardy annual, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers, edged white. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.



Oxyura.

Pansy (Heartsease). 8d. to 6d. per pkt.

348. Anderson's Large French Stained

The very finest strain grown, the colours are most beautiful, and include the grand new shade of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue. The form, markings and substance are very fine. 6d. per packet.

349. Peacock. Of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the peacock. 6d. per packet.

350. Odier's Choicest Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked flowers, like the French varieties. 6d. per packet.

351. First Class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. 8d. per pkt.

352. Trimardeau. Fine race of Pansies. Very vigorous, compact habit, flowers are very rich and large. 6d. per packet.

353. Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals, very handsome. 6d. per packet.

354. Victoria. Beautiful deep marone crimson with light coloured margin. 6d. per packet.

355. Non Plus Ultra. Very attractive, vigorous, and with every shade of rich colour. 6d. per packet.

356. Yellow with black eye. 6d. per packet.

357. Gold Margined. 6d. per packet.

358. Mahogany Coloured. 6d. per packet.

359. White with black eye. 6d. per packet.

Universal favourite in every country, easily cultivated, wonderful free bloomers; the seed should be sown in boxes in autumn or spring and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. These Pansies are the very finest strains money can buy.



Anderson's Large French Stained Pansy.

Our Select Pansies.

WE give very special attention to the selection of Pansies, and keep, without doubt, the best strains in cultivation. For our collections in separate colours see page 22.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Poppy, The Bride.

Pæony. 1s. per pkt.

360- **Choicest Mixed.** Finest varieties and colours. 18 in.
A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed; must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass. They require a cool climate. Hardy perennial. Sow in spring.



Poppy, Cardinal.

Papaver (*Poppy*). 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

- 361. **Alpinum Roseum.** A beautiful rose colour, as dwarf as the other Alpine varieties; a lovely flower. 1s. pkt.
 - 362. **Glaucum.** (*Tulip Poppy*). A beautiful dwarf poppy, most vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals, one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free blooming. 6d. per pkt.
 - 363. **Cardinal.** Beautiful dwarf, compact habit, about 18 inches, large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. 6d. per pkt.
 - 364. **Danebrog.** (*Danish Flag*). Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
 - 365. **Nudicaule Album.** (*Iceland Poppy*). Lovely variety, pure white flowers. Perennial. 1s. per pkt.
 - 366. **Nudicaule Coccineum fl. pl.** Large double flowers, beautifully bright orange scarlet.
 - 367. **Orientalis.** Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black. Perennial.
 - 368. **Umbrosum.** Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18 inches.
 - 369. **Mikado.** Double; pure white and scarlet.
 - 370. **The Shirley.** Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
 - 371. **The Bride.** This lovely Poppy is pure white in colour, of very large size.
 - 372. **Ranunculus Flowered.** Beautiful double flowers; various.
 - 373. **Lævigatum.** (*Persian Poppy*). Brilliant scarlet with black spots, surrounded by a white margin.
 - 374. **Snowdrift.** Flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, the plant grows three feet high, and the flowers a glistening white mass. Charming variety. 6d. pkt.
 - 375. **Double French.** Exceedingly showy.
- This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world; the single and Shirley varieties are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated, they like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Passiflora (*Passion Fruit*). 6d. per pkt.

376. **Edulis.** This splendid creeper is a very quick grower, has luxuriant foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of a delicious flavour, which is now very largely grown for the Sydney market; it is a first class verandah plant. Hardy perennial and an evergreen; grows ten feet high; soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.

Pelargonium (*Geranium*). 1s. per pkt.

- 377. **French Blotched.** Superb strain; very distinct.
 - 378. **Fancy Varieties.** Handsome and showy; striking colour.
 - 379. **Large Flowered Regal.** From finest named sorts.
- These are of the large flowering class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geranium," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if it is in a sheltered situation. They must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow the seed in autumn.

380. **Tricolor.** All the best varieties.

Tricolor is the coloured foliage variety of shades of green, crimson, brown, gold. Best as pot plants, but may be planted out.

Pentstemon. 6d. per pkt.

- 381. **Cobea.** Long flowers of a pure white, shaded blue.
 - 382. **Finest Mixed.** Choice strain; best sorts.
- A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.



Poppy, The Shirley.

Poppy, Glaucum.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.



Perilla Nankinensis.

Perilla. 6d. per pkt.

383. **Nana Compacta.** Lovely dwarf plant for bordering a rich mulberry black foliage.

Petunia. 6d. to 1s. per pkt.

384. **Carnation.** Beautiful colours. 6d. per pkt.
 385. **Grandiflora Marginata.** Green edged, beautiful double flowers, all shades. 1s per pkt.
 386. **Grandiflora Intus Aurea.** Large flowered yellow throated petunias. 1s. per pkt.
 387. **Grandiflora Violacea fl. pl.** Charming rich shades of violet colour. Thirty per cent. of the seedlings come perfectly double.
 388. **Hybrida Nana Compacta.** Dwarf, six inches high; regularly striped. 1s. per pkt.
 389. **Grandiflora Robusta.** Large flowering; double semi-dwarf; robust in habit. 1s. per pkt.
 390. **Inimitable.** Flowers beautifully blotched and striped.
 391. **Fimbriata "Titania."** Beautiful velvety purple, with white margin to petals. 1s. per pkt.
 392. **Large Flowered.** Striped and flaked; 6d. per pkt.
 393. **Choicest Mixed.** Double; finest varieties. 18 in. Sow in a frame in spring. Suits our climate admirably, and blooms in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials.

Phacelia. 6d. per pkt.

394. **Campanularia.** A highly interesting new Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of a spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue. Sow during spring. Hardy annual. 12 inches.



Petunia.



Petunia Grand. Fimbriata.

Picotees. 1s. per pkt.

407. **Choicest Mixed.** From the finest flowers.
 408. **Perpetual Flowering.** Delicate marking and exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming family, which includes the Carnations, are general favourites, are rather difficult to grow from seed, but will repay all trouble; must be sown in seed-pots or boxes, and transplanted; a large percentage of the flowers will be double; they are hardy perennials, and the seed should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.



Gold Laced Polyanthus.

Polyanthus. 6d. per pkt.

409. **Floor's Castle Mixed.** Gold laced Flowers; superb, 6 inches.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; they are to be found in nearly every cottage garden in England; and prefer a cool climate, but can be grown here in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

Poppy (See Papaver).



Phlox Drummondii Alba fl. pl.



Phlox Drummondii. 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

395. **Grandiflora.** Lovely large flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
 396. **Alba Oculata Superba.** Immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye; very effective and distinct. 6d. per pkt.
 397. **Alba fl. pl.** Pure double white, very handsome. 6d. per pkt.
 398. **Lutea fl. pl.** New variety and a charming contrast to the recently introduced double white. 6d. per pkt.
 399. **White.** Single; very pretty, and free blooming.
 400. **Dark Purple.** Beautiful rich colour.
 401. **Scarlet.** Most brilliant colour.
 402. **Red.** White striped; very effective.
 403. **Cuspidata.** Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals; attractive.
 404. **Fimbriata.** Beautifully fringed petals, charming colours.
 405. **Stellata Splendens.** Pure white with stellated centre; very beautiful. 6d. per pkt.
 403. **Perennial Phlox.** This is quite a different section; producing spikes of flowers some two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. 36 inches. 6d. per packet.

Favourite among annuals; the Phlox possesses such a variety of colour and blooms in great profusion. It is very dwarf in habit, hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Our stock of these showy and favourite flowers is most complete. Our finest mixed seed contains the "Grandiflora" varieties only. Sow during autumn and spring.



Phlox Drummondii Lutea fl. pl.

PLANTS Anderson & Co. PLANTS.



Potentilla.



Primula, Sinensis Fimbriata.



Primula Sinensis.

Portulacca. 3d. per pkt.

410. **Striata.** Beautiful white flowers, striped and spotted.
 411. **Aurea.** Deep golden colours, dark throat; very handsome.
 412. **Grandiflora.** Double, beautiful flowers of a large size; various.
 Particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases and rock work, very dwarf; hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring; do well in any ordinary soil.

Potentilla. 6d. per pkt.

413. **Finest Mixed.** Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; the colours are shades of red and brown, some striped; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). 1s. per pkt.

414. **Sinensis Cristata Hybrida.** Pretty crisped foliage, all shades and colours, flowers single, semi-double, and double.
 415. **Sinensis Cristata (Double Fairy Queen).** A delicate rosy pink, crisped foliage.
 416. **Sinensis Alba Magnifica.** Lovely pure white.
 417. **Sinensis Fimbriata.** Finest mixed.
 418. **Alexandria.** Fringed; white, yellow centre.
 419. **Coccinea Magnifica.** Fringed; large bright red. 1s. 6d. per packet.
 420. **Marginata.** Fringed; clear purple, white border. 1s. 6d. per packet.
 421. **Village Maid.** Fringed, pure white, striped. 1s. 6d. per packet.
 422. **Ruby Queen.** Fringed, ruby yellow eye.

423. **Meteor.** Fringed, deep rich crimson.
 424. **Fringed, Fern-leaved.** Red.
 425. **Fringed, Fern-leaved.** White.
 426. **Crimson King.** Intense crimson shade.

The fern-leaved varieties of Primulas, known as *Primula fimbriata filicifolia*, are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large fringed flowers.

427. **Fringed White (Golden Feather).** Quite different from all other Chinese Primulas, having very pretty yellow leaves, like those of *Pyrethrum Partheni-folium* Ait. Flowers pure white, a striking contrast to the foliage. A very pleasing and beautiful novelty. 1s.

428. **Vulgaris (English Primrose).** Succeeds best in a cool shady situation. 6d. pkt. Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture; extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. Raise in the autumn in shallow boxes placed in a sheltered position, and as soon as the plants are fit to move, pot them off into small pots and place them in a frame or hush-house, and as soon as they are well rooted, shift them into blooming pots. Sow in autumn.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather).

3d. per pkt.

429. **Aureum.** The flowers are insignificant, but when kept down by pinching the flower stems, the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour which is most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; it is a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9 inches. 3d. per pkt.

430. **Selaginoides.** A very pretty form of Aureum, with crest-like leaves; distinct and handsome.



Pyrethrum Selaginoides

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant). 6d. per pkt.

431. **Gibsoni (Duchess of Edinburgh).** This is an exceedingly handsome foliage plant of the *Ricinus* family; when young it is very suitable for pot culture, and has a strikingly graceful appearance for beds in warm sheltered situations; dark purple stems and leaves; hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring. 48 inches.



Primula, Fimbriata.

Rhodanthe. 3d. per pkt.

432. **Maculata.** Beautiful rosy pink.
 433. **Maculata Alba fl. pl.** The double white.
 434. **Manglesi Major.** Large bright pink.
 435. **Prince Bismark.** Double, various.

One of the choicest of the early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. *Maculata* is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in Spring. 12 inches.



Rhodanthe.

Rocket (*Hesperis Matronalis*).

3d. per pkt.

436. **Sweet (Dames' Violet).** Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, very delicious fragrant flowers; purple and white; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Salpiglosis. 3d. per pkt.

437. **Aurea Marginata.** A pretty margined variety; very showy.
 438. **Lenoble.** Distinct variety; beautiful scarlet flower.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled blossoms; very desirable; like a rich light soil. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.



Salpiglosis.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Scabiosa, Golden Yellow.
Double.



Solanum Hybrids.



Silene Pendula.



Scabiosa, Mourning Bride.

Salvia. 6d. per pkt.

439. **Patens.** Intense bright blue.
440. **Römeriana.** A beautiful dwarf scarlet.
Most striking garden plants; the scarlet is easily grown, and is very hardy. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flower will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in the spring.

Scabiosa (*Mourning Bride*). 3d. per pkt.

441. **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Showy and compact, hardy perennials; will grow anywhere; very free blooming, and fine for cutting; Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.
442. **Golden Yellow Double.** Semi dwarf and bushy, bearing a profusion of compact double flowers of a fine golden yellow. 6d. per pkt.

Schizanthus. 3d. per pkt.

443. **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
444. **Grandiflorus Oculatus.** Purple spotted.
445. **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright blue.
446. **Pinnatus Niveus.** A pure white variety, will prove a welcome addition to this pretty, useful, and favourite annual. 6d. per pkt.
447. **Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb).** Ten inches, various colours. Pyramidal.

Half hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches except dwarf variety.

448. Sesbania Grandiflora. 1s. per pkt.

An introduction from Western Australia, very elegant plant, with large magnificent white flowers, produced in racemes; flowers about three inches long.

Sensitive Plant. 3d. per pkt.

449. **Mimosa Pudica.** A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop, hence its name; very pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 18 in.

Snapdragon (See *Antirrhinum*).

Sweet Pea (See *Lathyrus*).

Sweet William (See *Dianthus Barbatus*).

Silene (*Catchfly*). 3d. per pkt.

450. **Pendula.** Single, bright rosy red. 18 in.
451. **Compacta Rosea.** Double dwarf; bright rose. 6 inches.

This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

Solanum. 6d. per pkt.

452. **Hybridum (Empress).** Beautiful plant, laden with coral red berries.
453. **Wetherill's Hybrids.** Choice strain.

This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral red berries, and it is highly esteemed for table decoration in England, where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

Stock. 3d. per pkt.

454. **Dwarf Bouquet (Ten-week).** Grand variety, comprising nearly every shade.
455. **Large Flowered (Ten-week).** Very showy large flowers, all colours.
456. **Robust Rocket.** Variety of Perfection Stock; beautiful double spikes.
457. **Perpetual Flowering (Ten-week).** Hardy; constant blooming. Various.
458. **Intermediate (Scarlet).** The autumn stock; beautiful variety.
459. **East Lothian (White).** Very fine pure white; handsome.
460. **Brompton.** Scarlet flowered; very showy and distinct.
461. **Brompton (White).** Fine spikes of clear pure white.
462. **Dwarf Queen (Ten-week).** Nine inches, compact habit, vigorous growth producing numerous umbels of large flowers, of an intense blood red colour. 6d. pkt.
463. **Triumph (Ten-Week).** Bright brilliant crimson in colour, double, and showing a peculiar changing lustre, especially striking. 18 in. A charming Stock. 6d. pkt.
464. **Brompton (New Giant).** Beautiful white, of very large size.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our colony if the season is favourable, and they are grown in good, rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders, like manure and well enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of Aphis, but one or two applications of tobacco water easily kills these pests.

Sunflower (See *Helianthus*).

Tacsonia. 1s. per pkt.

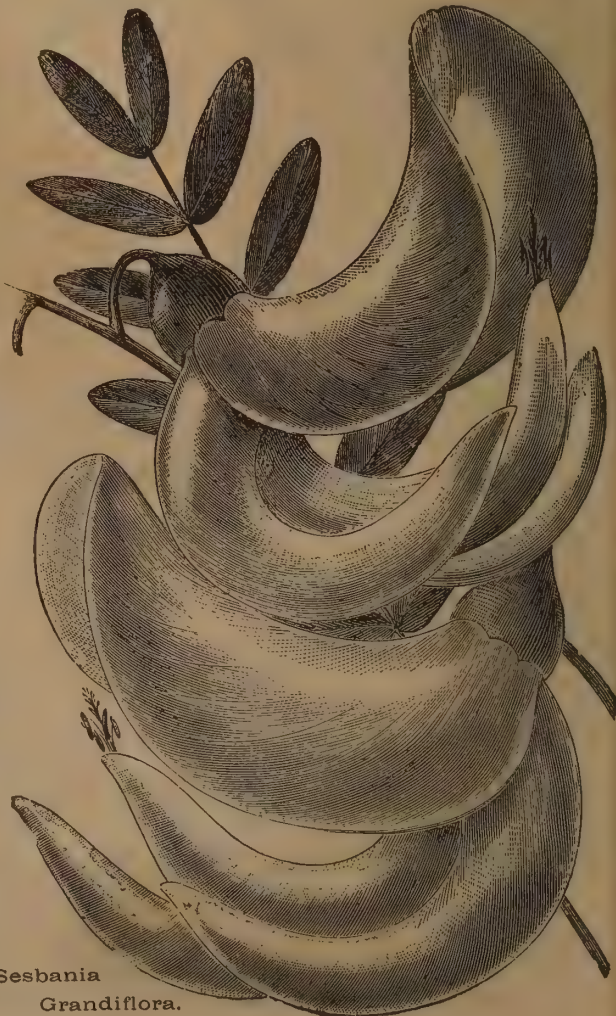
465. **Van Volkemi.** A very handsome evergreen climber, with bright crimson flowers, somewhat resembling a Passion flower; it is a tender perennial, growing some ten feet high. Sow the seed during autumn and spring.

Tagetes. 3d. per pkt.

466. **Signata Pumila.** A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; bearing an abundance of bright orange yellow flowers; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Torenia. 1s. per pkt.

467. **Bailloni.** An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; the flowers are yellow, with brownish red throat; a tender perennial. 12 inches.



Sesbania
Grandiflora.

FOR OUR

Novelties in Flower Seeds

SEE COLOURED PAGES.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Thunbergia. 6d. per pkt.

468. **Choicest Mixed.** Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers brilliant and various colours; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

Tropæolum. 6d. per pkt.

469. **Canariensis** (*Canary Creeper*). Beautiful tender annuals. The foliage delicate, flowers golden. Sow in spring. 120 in.
470. **Asa Gray.** A beautiful white variety. Sow also in autumn and spring. 72 inches.

471. **Verbascum Pannosum.** 1s. per pkt.

Introduced from Macedonia. The plants grow to five feet, splendid leaves two feet long and eight inches wide, flower stalks two feet long, large sulphur yellow flowers; strikingly beautiful decorative plant. A Perennial.

Verbena. 6d. per pkt.

472. **Auricula Flowered.** Various colours, mixed. 6 inches.
473. **Coccinea.** Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6 inches.
474. **Italian Striped.** A handsome species, with striped flowers.
475. **Cærulea.** Shades of blue; contrasts well; very effective.
476. **Candidissima.** Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. Sow in autumn and spring.

Viola. 6d. per pkt.

477. **Odorata** (*Sweet Violet*). The old well-known fragrant variety; make nice border plants; very hardy, and bloom abundantly; hardy perennial. 6 inches.
478. **Alba.** A pretty white form of the violet; distinct. 6 inches.

Virginian Stock. 3d. per pkt.

479. **Red.** Good rich colour. 6 inches.
480. **White.** Nice pure white. 6 inches.

Very dwarf free blooming hardy annuals; very effective for edgings; either mixed or sown in rows separately. Sow the seed in the early spring.

Wallflower. 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

481. **Choicest Mixed.** Single, colours from blood red to pale yellow. 3d. per pkt.
482. **Double German.** Grand strain; choicest double, all colours. 6d. per packet.
483. **Cloth of Gold.** Distinct rich golden yellow. 6d. per pkt.

Favourite English flowers, and the double varieties are striking and handsome plants. The single varieties have a delicious perfume; hardy biennials. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Whitlavia. 3d. per pkt.

484. **Grandiflora.** Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6 inches.
485. **Gloxinoides.** White and blue; showy flowers. 6 inches.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows very freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

Zinnia Elegans. 3d. per pkt.

486. **White.** White; large double flower.
487. **Grandiflora Plenissima.** A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust in growth, various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine and the colours intense.
488. **Tom Thumb.** Double; various brilliant colours; dwarf. 6 inches.
489. **Double Striped.** Flowers white; very distinctly striped. 18 inches.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour. They flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted. Sow the seed in spring. Tall varieties 1½ feet to 2 feet.



Viola Odorata.



Double Wallflower.



Verbena.



Zinnia, Tom Thumb, Double.

To Lovers of Flowers.

A SHILLING or two will buy a supply of Annual Flower Seeds to keep the garden in bloom all the year round, if they are sown during Spring and Autumn. We give

many useful hints on "HOW TO GROW FLOWERS FROM SEED" on page 21.

A SELECTION OF BRILLIANT GEMS OF DAZZLING AND BEAUTIFUL COLOURS.

MIGNONETTE
ZINNIAS
STOCKS

PANSIES
PHLOXES
CALLIOPSIS

DIANTHUS
SUNFLOWERS
POPPIES

CORNFLOWERS
BALSAMS

And their many varieties named.



CHARMING — FLOWERING BULBS.

SPRING FLOWERS

are always welcome, they have a freshness and beauty peculiar to themselves—they come at a season when flowers are scarce and before the sun heat is great enough to wither the flowers, therefore they retain their beauty for a long period and will continue to make the garden a blaze of flower until Summer brings us the Roses. They are of easy culture, and any good soil will grow them if it has been well worked and enriched with old manure (cow manure to be preferred). They must also have water if the weather prove dry after planting, but care must be taken so as not to rot the bulbs until they have started, but when well up they should be kept going by frequent watering until rain comes. A good mulching of manure over the surface of the bed will greatly promote the growth of the bulbs and also save watering.

The Daffodils are lovely yellow flowers, and the "White Poeticus" varieties are charming and scented; these should be planted before the end of April; Hyacinths during May and June; Anemones and Ranunculus as late as July and do well; Gladiolus from February until October if the bulbs are in good condition; Liliums from May to July, and all the others from March to end of June.

We can supply a General Collection of Bulbs during March, April and May; Gladiolus during February, March, April, May, June, July and August; Liliums during April, May and June. Our Patrons will please send us their Orders at once, which will be executed as fully as possible, and any Bulbs not fully matured when Orders arrive, will be sent on by post as soon as possible.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.

The well-known Belladonna Lily. This splendid species is very variable, both in the size and colour of the flowers, frequently producing variously shaded flowers, from almost white to reddish or purplish hue; they thrive best in sandy soil. Price 6d each.

A. FORMOSISSIMA (Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily. Showy bulbous plant, with brilliant crimson flowers; a very handsome pot plant. Price 1s each.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them; their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive. The foliage is very beautiful; the plants bloom for a long time.

A. DOUBLE MIXED. Including many brilliant shades of colour. 1s 6d per doz.; 7s 6d per 100.

A. SINGLE MIXED. All colours; a splendid assortment; very effective. 1s 6d per doz.; 7s 6d per 100.

A. THE BRIDE. An extremely beautiful single variety, pure white, flowers very freely; exceedingly handsome and attractive when massed. 3d each; 2s per doz.

A. FULGENS. Scarlet Windflower. Rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth render it a favourite for cutting. 6d each; 4s per doz.

CHRYSANthemum FLOWERED ANEMONES.

A very distinct class, with large handsome double flowers, the petals are regularly incurved, plants very vigorous and bloom freely.

ETOILE DE BRETAGNE. Pale peach colour, very fine. 6d each; 5s per doz.

GLOIRES DES NANTES. Beautiful violet blue. 6d each; 5s per doz.

LA BRILLIANTE. Rich bright crimson red. 6d each; 5s per doz.

FRENCH ROSE DE NICE. Beautiful bright rose. 3d each; 2s per doz.

BRUNSVIGIA.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem about three feet, containing from eighteen to twenty-four separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season. 1s each.

BABIANA.

Very showy plants, generally characterised by their rich self colours, or the striking contrast of very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. To succeed with them they should be planted in a light sandy compost, with a small proportion of well-decayed manure. Mixed, 2s per doz.

CROCUS.

A well-known old English favourite. Only suitable to the cooler districts. If the situation is suitable, no special care is necessary, as it will thrive in the poorest of soils. 2s 6d per doz.

FREESIA.

REFRACTA ALBA. A most charming tuberous plant. Delicious perfume and great value for cutting. Colour pure white, occasionally marked with a violet line. It is a most desirable pot plant, but is perfectly hardy out of doors. Each bulb bears one or more stems, with eight or ten flowers. Height, five to eight inches. 1s per doz.; 5s per 100.



Amaryllis Formosissima



Freesia Refracta Alba.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

CHARMING FLOWERING BULBS—Continued.

HYACINTHS.

These magnificent bulbous plants will do well in any good soil, preferring a rich sandy loamy soil. We particularly recommend the single varieties. Nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this charming plant. 1s each; 9s per doz.

HOW TO GROW HYACINTHS IN WATER.

Glasses for this purpose, 9d each.

Place the Hyacinth in the glass sufficiently filled with water to allow the base of the bulb barely to touch same, place in a dark cupboard for about three weeks, until the roots are well started, then remove them to a nice well lighted shelf with even temperature, and keep the water filled up to base of bulb.

Single Hyacinths.

SINGLE RED, and Shades of Red. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Amy. Fine bright red beautiful large bulbs good.
Eliza. Dark red, good form, large spike.
Grand Blanch Imperial. Beautiful blush, large flower, distinct.
Robert Steiger. Bright crimson, large truss.
Belle Querine. Deep rose, striped, fine truss, excellent.
Maria Cornelia. Light rose, fine truss, very early.

SINGLE WHITE, and Shades of White. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Baroness von Tuyl. Large handsome truss, extra fine.
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white, good truss, an excellent variety.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Albertine. Pure white, grand truss.
Voltaire. Cream, large bells.
Tubiflora. Beautiful blush, large bulbs, very handsome.

SINGLE BLUE, and Shades of Blue. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Cœur Blanc. Dark purplish blue, good form.
Mimosa. Dark purple, very distinct, almost black, fine.
Prince of Saxe-Weimar. Dark blue, fine large truss, good.
Haydn. Claret mauve tint.
La Grande Vidette. Bright azure blue, fine.
La Unique. Light.
Marie. Single blue, light blue and purple extra large truss.
William d'Erte. Purplish bl'k, longspike, very fine.

SINGLE YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Duc de Malakoff. Salmon, striped orange, fine spike.
Ida. Beautiful clear yellow, large fine spike.
Hermann. Pure yellow.
La Pluie d'or. Pale yellow.
William III. Citron yellow, red centre.

Double Hyacinths.

DOUBLE RED, and Shades of Red. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Grootvorst. Delicate blush, handsome bells, large spike.
Glory of the Netherlands. Bright red variegated, large bells.
Lady Montague. Striped rose, extra fine large truss.
Czar Nicholas. Delicate light rose.
Noble par Merit. Rose, striped carmine, large bells.
Princess Royal. Red, dark centre, good spike.

DOUBLE WHITE, and Shades of White. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Bouquet Royal. Very pure white, with good truss and large bells. 1s 6d
Gloria Florum. Pure white, yellow centre.
Anna Maria. Double white, purple eye.
La Virginite. Pale blush, good bells, fine spike.
Prince of Waterloo. Pure white, large bells.
Sphæra Mundi. Pure white blue centre, very good.

DOUBLE BLUE, and Shades of Blue. 1s each; 9s per doz.

A la Mode. Clear blue, dark centre, good.
König von Württemberg. A deep, strong blue, good truss.
Murillo. Beautiful bright blue, a good show variety with large truss.
Prince von Saxe Weimar. Dark blue, very fine.
Bouquet Pourpre. Purplish, blue.
Prince Albert. Double, black purple.
Passetout. Fine shaded blue, good spike.

DOUBLE YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow. 1s each; 9s per doz.

Goethe. Light yellow, fine bells and truss, excellent.
Jaune Napoleon. Fine deep yellow,

Assorted named Hyacinths—our Selection—including
 White, Red, Blue and Yellow, 9s per dozen.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS. An entirely distinct specie of Hyacinth, producing spikes five feet long, covered with white bell-shaped flowers; quite hardy; it makes a very elegant green-house plant. Price, 9d. each.



NEW HIPPEASTRUMS, Hybrid Varieties.

These belong to the Amaryllis family, and produce flower stems from eighteen inches to two feet, surmounted by remarkably handsome large flower heads of various shades of crimson striped with white, and white grounds with crimson markings; of easy culture.

Most charming border plants. The following list embraces some of the best varieties,

Brilliant. Scarlet veined with white; tall handsome.

Superb. White, with crimson stripes.

Magnificent. White and scarlet-veined.

Beautiful. Crimson, yellow and red.

Exquisite. Dark crimson, yellow and white veins.

Charming. White and scarlet, dwarf variety.

The above is a charming set of this beautiful bulbous plant. 1s 6d each.

IRIS.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of this charming family of plants, the numerous species and varieties of which comprise a large and interesting group of hardy plants, remarkable alike for their curiously constructed and quaintly marked flowers, and for the peculiar manner in which the colours are blended; they bloom during spring and early summer, and are of easy cultivation.

I. ENGLISH. Splendid large flowers; colours beautifully variegated; plant from March to May in well-drained soil, with a little sand round each bulb, if on heavy soil. Price, 6s per doz.

I. SPANISH. A smaller and earlier variety; the colours are generally very brilliant; they require same treatment as the English varieties. Price 6s per doz.

I. GERMAN. An exceedingly large and handsome variety; they succeed best in moist situations, as it is very necessary that they should have a free supply of water during the blooming season. Price 9s doz.

I. KÄMPFERI. The Japanese Flag Iris. Most lovely, and very distinct class; for size and richness of colour, the flowers are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring six to eight inches across. They grow to a height of two feet, and like a moist situation, with light rich soil. Price, 1s 6d each; 15s per doz.

"The Irises have yet to be done justice to as ornamental plants. There are no flowers more beautiful—not excepting Orchids, to which they are related—as well in beauty as in natural arrangement."—*Floral World*.

JONQUILS.

An old English favourite, much admired for their exceeding beauty and delicious fragrance; they are equally well suited for both pots and borders. Price, 8s per doz.



Jonquils.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.

CHARMING FLOWERING BULBS—Continued.

IXIAS.

Charming dwarf and hardy little spring flowering plants; their flowers are scarlet, lavender or white, and there is also a green variety; the flowers are produced on light graceful stems, in great profusion. In mixture, **2s 6d** per doz.

I. VIRIDIFLORA. Green flowered Ixia, one of the few flowers of this colour. A charming variety very scarce. **6d** each; **5s** per doz.

I. SCARLET. A distinct variety, very showy, mixed. **2s 6d** per doz.

I. PENDULA. A very pretty variety, with drooping flowers; one of the most graceful varieties. **2s 6d** per doz.

I. MIXED. Containing all colours. **2s 6d** per doz.

LILIUMS.

A magnificent family of summer blooming plants, with splendid tall spikes of handsome large flowers, white spotted and veined, according to the varieties; height of stem, about three feet; very hardy.

L. LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM. Pure white. **1s** each.

L. LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM. White, spotted with rose. **1s** each.

L. LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM. White, spotted with red. **1s** each.

L. LONGIFLORUM. Pure white; dwarf. **1s** each.

L. CANDIDUM. The single white Garden Lily. Very fragrant. **1s**.

L. TIGRINUM. The Tiger Lily. Orange, spotted with black. **1s** each.

L. TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO. Beautiful double Tiger Lily. **1s** each.

L. THUNBERGIANUM. A Japanese lily. Dwarf in habit, extremely showy, handsome flowers. Valuable for pots or bedding. **6d** each.

L. AURATUM. Golden Rayed Lily of Japan. Of all the Lily tribe, this is, without doubt, the finest in size, sweetness and arrangement of colour. The flower is from eight to ten inches across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through the centre of each petal. **2s** each.

L. HARRISI. True Easter Lily. A most lovely pure white Lily, with long graceful tube shaped flowers. A great improvement on Candidum. **1s** each.

BEAUTIFUL NARCISSUS (DAFFODILS).

LONG TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Ard Righ (Irish King). Large trumpets, yellow perianth. **6d** each; **4s** doz.

Emperor. Perianth deep primrose; sepals imbricated; trumpets, large, rich yellow; beautiful. **2s** each; **18s** per doz.

Countess of Annesley. Perianth sulphur yellow, rich full yellow trumpet, large bold flower, blooms freely. **1s** each; **9s** per doz.

Maximus. Rich golden yellow; perianth twisted; large and graceful; early free blooming. **1s** each; **9s** per doz.

Obvallaris. The Tenby Daffodil. Rich yellow throughout; perfect form; most beautiful. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

WINGED or BICOLOUR TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Princeps. Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet; free flowering; very attractive. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

Empress. Perianth white, and of great substance; trumpet rich yellow; magnificent. **1s 6d** each; **15s** per doz.

Horsfieldii. Perianth white; trumpet rich yellow; large bloom; one of the best. **1s 6d** each; **15s** per doz.

Colleen Bawn. The most beautiful of all White Trumpet flowers; the bloom is pure white; sepals broad and graceful; twisted. **2s** each; **18s** per doz.

INCOMPARABILIS TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Cynosure. Large primrose perianth, and changing to white, cup stained, orange scarlet. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

Sir Watkin. The giant Welsh Chalice flower. Perianth rich sulphur; cup yellow tinged with orange; beautiful. **2s** each; **18s** per doz.

Golden Spur. Large white perianth; yellow cup; margined orange. **1s** each.

Leedsil (Duchess de Brabant). Perianth white, cup yellow. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

OTHER DAFFODILS.

Nelsoni Major. Perianth white and large; cup yellow; frequently suffused with orange scarlet. **2s** each; **18s** per doz.

Odorus (Campanelli). Jonquil flowered; perianth and cup full and yellow. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

DOUBLE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Orange Phoenix (Aurantius plenus). Double yellow peerless daffodil, with orange nectary. **6d** each.

Telamonius Plenus. Great double yellow daffodil. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

Van Sion. Double trumpet, Dutch Daffodil. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

POETICUS NARCISSUS.

Burridge's. Perianth clear white; cup margined cinnabar red; prefers cool climate; single. **1s** each; **9s** per doz.

Poeticus Ornatus (Single). Perianth pure white; cup flat, saffron, edged scarlet; perianth imbricated; beautiful. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

Alba Plena Odorata. Double white gardenia flowered daffodil; much esteemed for cutting. **9d** each; **6s** per doz.



Lilium Tigrinum, Fl. Pl.



Narcissus Princeps.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

CHARMING FLOWERING BULBS—Continued.

NARCISSUS (DAFFODILS)—Continued.

POLYANTHUS, or BUNCH NARCISSUS.

- Double Roman.** White, with orange nectary. 3d each; 2s per doz.
Paper White. Pure white; exquisite perfumes; very early, charming variety. 3d each; 2s per doz.
Grand Primo. White, with citron cup. 3d each; 2s 6d per doz.
Grand Monarque. White; citron cup; forming immense heads; free blooming. 3d each; 2s per doz.
Grand Soleil d'Or. Yellow; deep orange cup. 3d each.

NERINE.

SARNIENSIS. Guernsey Lily. This belongs to the Amaryllis tribe of bulbous plants. It is a very suitable pot plant, and also thrives well in the open ground; pale salmon colour. 1s each.

N. JAPONICA. The beautiful Japanese Spider Plant. A charming novelty. In September after the leaves have withered, it sends up flower stalks nine to twelve inches high, which are crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens, giving it an unusually graceful and attractive appearance. 6d each; 4s per doz.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM.

Star of Bethlehem. A strong growing showy plant, with large bunches of flowers produced on a tall stem; colour white with dark centre; very hardy. 3d each. 2s 6d per doz.

RANUNCULUS.

These bloom very freely and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself; a light soil is most suitable. As the plants begin to make their growth the ground should be made firm about them; the flowers are very double.

- R. MIXED PERSIAN.** 1s per doz. 7s per 100.
R. MIXED TURBAN. Scarlet, yellow and black. 1s per doz. 7s per 100.
R. WHITE TURBAN. 2s per doz.

SCILLA.

Wood Hyacinth. A beautiful little spring blooming bulb, and will succeed well in almost any situation, being perfectly hardy; the flowers are of various colours, and are produced on a short stem; some of the varieties are very dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Named varieties, 6d each; 5s per doz.

SNOWFLAKE (*Leucojum Aestivum*).

A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 1s per doz.

SPARAXIS.

Embracing every shade of colour, and beautifully marked. For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultured taste; they are of easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty. 2s per doz.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA.

Jacobean Lily (See AMARYLLIS).

TRITELIA UNIFLORA (*Conspicua*).

Very delicately perfumed white flowers, with shaded porcelain line in the centre of each petal; very attractive; it will do well in pots or the open border. 2s per doz.

TRITONIAS, Mixed.

Exceedingly free flowering and bright, allied to Ixias; quite hardy and easily cultivated; very attractive dwarf plants. 2s per doz.

TULIPS.

This genus of old favourite flowers can be grown in our colony with great success, and flowered the first season after planting; they prefer a cool situation, however. Double varieties, very fine mixed, 4s per doz. Single varieties, very fine mixed, 3s per doz.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

The Tiger Flower. So called from the 'peculiar markings of its beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with yellow; it is a very hardy plant, and flowers for some time. 3s per doz.

VALLOTTA PURPUREA.

The Scarborough Lily. A lovely free flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable for either pots or borders; the flower is trumpet shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet colour. 1s each.



Turban Ranunculus.

SPRING FLOWERS FROM BULBS

Have a freshness and beauty peculiar to themselves; they are EASILY GROWN, and can be succeeded by annuals for a Summer display.

HAVE VARIETY IN YOUR GARDEN

if you would enjoy to the full the pleasure of it. Bulbs DEMAND BUT LITTLE CARE, and give a wealth of beauty in return.



Double and Single Tulips.

WATSONIA.

A genus of hardy plants of stately appearance and brilliant colours; they succeed well in the open border in any ordinary garden soil.

- W. COCCINEA.** Scarlet. 6s per doz.
W. SPECIOSA. Rosy lilac. 6s per doz.

ZEPHRYANTHES ATAMASCO.

Lily of the Virgin. A very handsome and stately bulbous flowering plant, with flowers of intense white; in form it somewhat resembles a white crocus. 4s per doz.

- - SEE NEXT PAGE FOR - -

OUR COLLECTIONS OF BULBS

AND SPECIAL OFFER OF DAFFODILS.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

Popular Assortments of Spring Flowering Bulbs.

Delivered FREE at Prices named.  WONDERFUL VALUE.

We deliver this Assortment of
Bulbs of
BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS
post free to any address in N.S.W.,
for 5s. CASH, WITH ORDER.

No. 1 COLLECTION.

- 2 Beautiful Narcissus
- 12 Anemones, assorted colours
- 6 Ranunculus, charming colours
- 3 Ixias, fine colour
- 6 Snowflakes (like Snowdrops)
- 6 Freesias, graceful and beautiful
- 2 Scilla, a lovely blue
- 3 Sparaxis, various colours
- 2 Tritonia, elegant and beautiful
- 2 Hyacinths, delightful perfume
- 1 Gladiolus, strikingly beautiful

5s.

No. 2 COLLECTION.

- 2 Gladioli, superb colours
- 4 Hyacinths, mixed colours
- 4 Tritonia, favourite flower
- 6 Sparaxis, beautiful colours
- 4 Scilla, a lovely blue
- 12 Freesias, most popular
- 12 Snowflake (like Snowdrops)
- 6 Ixias, assorted colours
- 12 Ranunculus, charming flower
- 24 Anemones, splendid mixed
- 4 Narcissus, assorted

10s.

This Assortment delivered FREE
to any address in N.S.W.,
on receipt of
10s. CASH, WITH ORDER.

~ ~ No. 3 COLLECTION. ~ ~

- 1 Vallotta Purpurea (Scarborough Lily)
- 1 Nerine Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily)
- 2 Nerine Japonica (Japanese Spider plant)
- 1 Hippeastrum, beautiful hybrid
- 1 Lilium Auratum (Japanese Lily)
- 4 Iris, a splendid assortment
- 1 Sprekelia Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)
- 3 Named Gladioli, choice sorts
- 4 Hyacinths, mixed colours

We deliver this Assortment of
Spring Flowering Bulbs
POST FREE
to any address in N.S.W., for
20s. CASH, WITH ORDER.

- 6 Sparaxis, in charming colours
- 6 Scilla, beautiful blue dwarf
- 12 Freesias, most lovely blooms
- 12 Snowflake (like Snowdrops)
- 6 Ixias, in beautiful colours
- 12 Ranunculus, scarlet and yellow
- 12 Anemones, assorted
- 4 Narcissus, charming flowers

20s.

YELLOW TRUMPET DAFFODILS,

- - AND OTHER VARIETIES. - -

- A BEAUTIFUL BED -
OF
SPRING FLOWERS.

84 BULBS for 20s.

- 5 Bulbs. ARD RIGH (*Irish King*). Large trumpet, yellow perianth.
- 5 " CYNOSURE. Primrose perianth, changing to white, cup stained orange scarlet.
- 5 " LEEDSII, DUCHESS OF BRABANT. Perianth white, yellow cup.
- 5 " OBVALLARIS (*The Tenby Daffodil*). Rich yellow.
- 5 " POETICUS ORNATUS. Pure white, cup saffron edged scarlet.
- 5 " POETICUS PLENUS. Double white, large.
- 5 " PRINCEPS. Pale lemon perianth.
- 5 " RUGILOBUS. Perianth primrose, trumpet full yellow.
- 5 " STELLA. Large white, with yellow cup.
- 5 " TELEMONIUS PLENUS. Double yellow Daffodil.
- 2 " TRUMPET MAXIMUS. Rich golden yellow perianth.
- 2 " COUNTESS OF ANNESLEY. Perianth sulphur yellow, yellow trumpet.
- 2 " EMPRESS. Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.
- 2 " BURRIDGIL. Clear white cup, margined cinnabar red.
- 2 " GOLDEN SPUR. Deep rich yellow, distinctly lobed.
- 12 " PAPER WHITE. Pure white, exquisite perfume, very early.
- 3 " DOUBLE ROMAN. White with orange nectary.
- 3 " GRAND MONARQUE. White, citron cup.
- 3 " GRAND PRIMO. White, citron cup.
- 3 " GRAND SOLEIL D'OR. Yellow, deep orange cup

84

A magnificent assortment
of the various sections offered at
exceptionally low rates.

CARRIAGE FREE
to any part of
New South Wales
for 20s.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Gladiolus, Snow White.

Beautiful Hybrid Gladioli.

Charming Presents for friends who have Gardens.

NO flower garden can be complete without a collection of these stately flowering plants. There are so many strikingly beautiful varieties now in cultivation, that the field of selection is practically unlimited. Our climate is admirably suited to them.

We offer an entirely new list of these beautiful flowers, such as has never before been seen in the colony. They have been pronounced by all who have seen them to be exceedingly beautiful, and they never fail to give satisfaction.

Some of the colours are entirely new. The size of the spikes and individual flowers is simply wonderful, and cannot fail to delight the grower. They are of all shades of colour, from brilliant scarlet with light markings, to the delicate ivory white with rose coloured flakes.

The Culture of the Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy description, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches to 2 feet. A most liberal dressing of manure should be dug in (old cow manure preferred), and also a further quantity mixed with the soil in the rows where the bulbs are to be planted. A covering of from three to four inches is all that the bulbs require.

If planted in rows, the bulbs should be at least 12 inches apart and the rows 2 feet. When the shoots are about 12 inches they should be tied up to keep them straight. If they are in rows we have found it an excellent plan to drive stakes at each end of the rows and to stretch a strong string from post to post and tie the plants to it as they progress. Another higher string on the same stakes may be added so that when the grand tall spikes begin to grow they may be again tied so that there will be no danger of having them blown down, but for small collections each individual flower stems should be tied up to a neat stick. The soil between the bulbs should be well stirred and kept clean, and liquid manure may be given occasionally with advantage. This will not be necessary, however, unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked as we recommended; but if watering is resorted to, let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer.

Look out for caterpillars, aphids, and red rust in the earlier stages of growth, and when either appear give a good strong dressing of tobacco water made from the stems or any coarse tobacco obtainable at the factories. Gishurst Compound is also an excellent remedy.

After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow leaves, the shoots should be cut off close to the bulbs, and when the bulbs are properly dried, the old sole or bulb should be removed and the new bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for replanting.

The bulbs which we offer will be ready to plant at once, and during February and March, and on till the end of October, November, and December; the bulbs will not be injured by being kept out of the ground for a long period and until they have shoots an inch long. A succession of bloom can in this way be kept up by planting at intervals of a month. It is a mistake to plant too early, all bulbs are better for a rest.

We offer the following at Popular Prices

12	Lovely Varieties, selected from List	12s
	All shades and colours.	
25	" " " "	20s
50	" " Our own selection	35s

A COLLECTION OF THESE WOULD BE A CHARMING PRESENT FOR A FRIEND.

Customers should allow us to substitute for any varieties named which are sold out.

**Post Free - -
- By Parcel Post.**

For varieties and descriptions see following page.

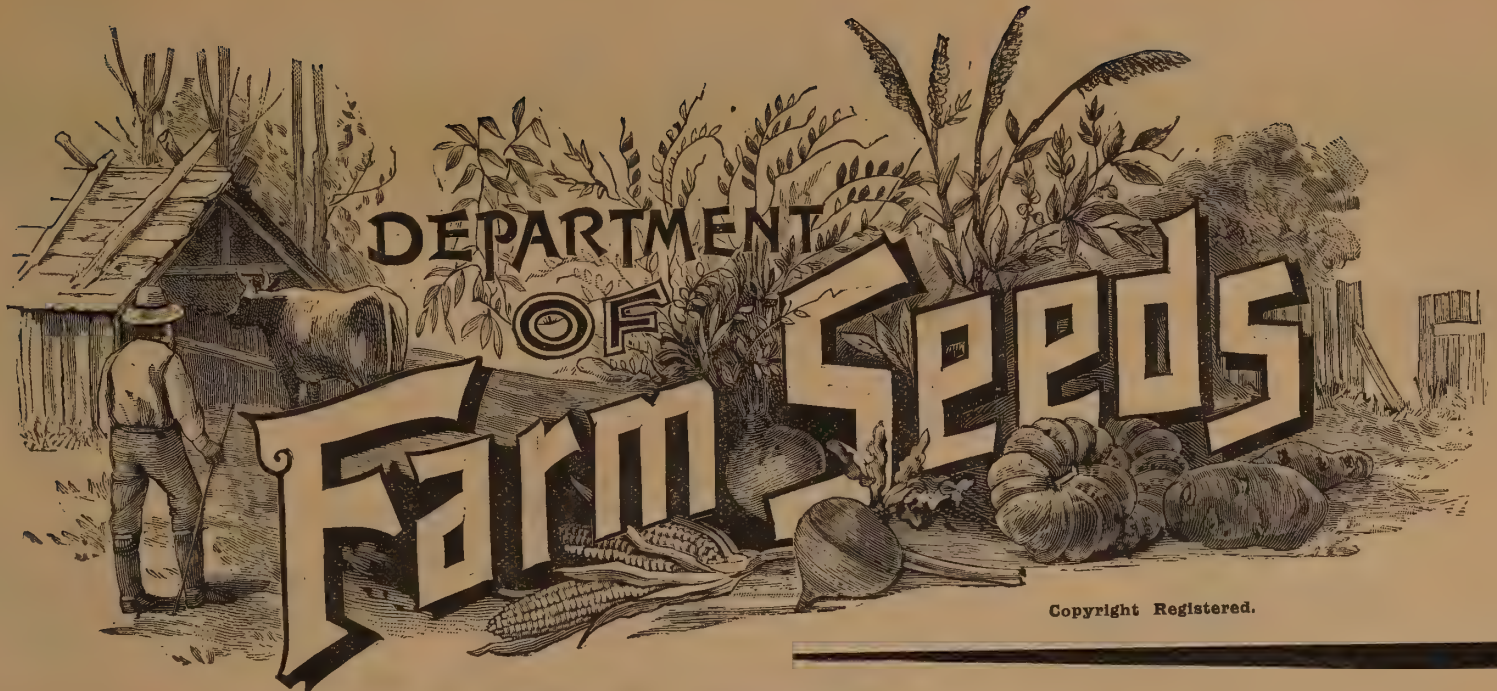




SELECT LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE GLADIOLI.

- ADMIRAL COURBET. Large carmine violet flowers, lower petals white blotch, streaked cherry rose.
- AFRICAIN. Slaty brown, scarlet ground, streaked scarlet and pure white, with conspicuous white blotch.
- AGATHA. Rose suffused with lake flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots.
- * ALL. Splendid tall spike. Upper petals ground colour pale creamy-rose striped and pencilled cherry red; one of the lower petals is yellow with a rose sheen, striped purplish red.
- AMBROISE VERSCHAFFELT. Rosy carmine flamed with garnet large rose blotch.
- AMTIE. Large fleshy rose coloured flowers, lower petals shaded straw colour streaked purple, and edges flamed with bright rose.
- * ANDRE LEROY. Deep cherry red flamed and striped with rich darker shade. White blotch and stripe in the centre of petal.
- ANDROMÈDE. Fine rose colour, tinted carmine, streaked with white and large yellow blotch.
- * ANGELIQUE. Large flowers. White slightly tinted flesh, blotch ivory white.
- * ARABI PACHA. Scarlet flowers, large ivory white blotch, golden at the edges.
- ARCHDUCHESS MARIE CHRISTINE. White, tinged lilac, flamed rosy carmine. Very handsome spike
- * ARRIERE GARDE. Salmony rose coloured flowers, flushed with slaty violet.
- * ATLAS. Transparent white, tinged lilac and striped with bright violet.
- * ALSACE. Large flowers yellow sulphur, blotch blood red, edged with bright yellow.
- * AMALTHEE. Pure white, violet red blotch, ground of the corolla velvety violet, lower petals tinged violet.
- * ARIANE. White ground tinged rosy lilac, bordered and flamed crimson rose, lower petals pure white.
- AUORE de FEU. Bright rose colour, passing to scarlet with golden yellow centre.
- BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS. Lilac tinged rose, flamed rosy purple.
- BAYARD. Carmine red, tinged lilac, banded white in centre.
- BERTHA RABOURDIN. Pure white, with beautiful carmine blotch.
- BICOLORE. Bright rosy salmon, lower petals ivory white suffused with rose at the edges.
- BLONDINE. Straw coloured flowers streaked at the edges with rosy lilac.
- * BEATRIX. Pure white ground, delicately flushed with carmine lilac.
- * BENVENUTO. Brilliant light orange red, white blotch.
- * CANARI. Light yellow streaked with rose on the lower petals.
- * CAPRICE. Upper petals bright rose tinted lilac, with broad pure white bands, lower petals and throat feathered purplish carmine.
- * CARNATION. Fleshy white colour edges tinged richest carmine, lower petals blotched purplish carmine.
- * CENDRILLON. Rosy white shade, profusely tinged and streaked with rosy carmine.
- * CERVANTES. Bright rose colours slightly tinged lilac, and suffused and streaked with carmine, pure white band on each petal.
- * CELIMENE. Light orange red, flamed brilliant red.
- COLOMBINE. Cream colour blazed with lilac, purple stain on yellow ground.
- CONQUERANT. Large carmine self flowers, with pure white blotch and white band down the middle of each petal.
- * CORINNE. Rosy carmine flowers, shading off to cherry, streaked pure white and pencilled carmine at the edges, blotch creamy white, striped violet.
- * CROCUS. Yellow, edges flamed carmine, and feathered amaranth red on salmon ground.
- * DALLA. Bright rose flowers streaked and flamed with carmine, very large pure white blotch.
- DELICATISSIMA. White, suffused soft carmine lilac, pure white lower petals edged lilac.
- DEMOSTHENE. Bright rose, flamed intense carmine, streaked pure white, bright centre blotched violet carmine. Dwarf habit.
- * DIAMANTE. Fleshy white, throat ivory white, blotched and streaked carmine.
- * DICTATEUR. Large flowers, white in centre, sepals flushed with carmine red on a pale lilac ground.
- * DIDON. White, suffused with pale lilac, lower petals pure white.
- * EGLANTINE. Pure white, tinged delicate rose, flamed and edged with carmine red.
- EGLE. Ivory white, flamed with cherry red and carmine, large purplish carmine blotch. Striking variety of striped flowers.
- ELDORADO. Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red.
- ENCHANTERESSE. Satiny pale lilac white, streaked violet red on one or two petals.
- * ERIGONE. Streaked and banded carmine on a white ground, large rich carmine blotch.
- * ESMERALDA. Ivory white, striped and flaked carmine red, lemon coloured blotch.
- * EUGENE RAMEY. Purplish amaranth with a sheen of ivory lilac, edges slightly mottled with slate.
- * EUGENE SCRIBE. Tender rose, with blazed carmine red.
- * EUGENE SOUCHET. Bright rose colour, large white blotch and stripes rising from the intense colours at the edges of the petals.
- * FILLE des CHAMPS. Pretty cherry rose colour, darker and slightly striped at the edges, the three lower petals pure white, margin rose colour.
- FLAMBOYANT. Large fiery scarlet, very effective variety.
- * FORMOSA. Bright satiny rose, striped carmine on the edges, blotch creamy white.
- GERBE de FEU. Dazzling scarlet flowers, large creamy white blotch.
- GIGANTEUS. Rose colour, upper petals transparent rose, blotch dark carmine, veined white all over.
- GINEVRA. Cherry rose colour, flushed with red, centre line of petals pure white, small purplish carmine blotch on straw coloured ground.
- GLAIVE de FEU. Rosy salmon slightly streaked vermilion, blotch ivory white.
- * HERMIONE. White, covered with delicate lilac and carmine stripes, large pure white blotch, slightly streaked violet.
- * ISABELLA. Pure white with large dark carmine violet blotch.
- * LA FRANCE. Pure white, slightly flamed carmine towards edges, large amaranth blotch on creamy white ground, passing to pure white.
- LAMARCK (de). Cherry, tinted orange, blazed with red, centre well lighted, large pure white stain.
- * L'UNIQUE VIOLET. Dark lilac tinted with violet, flamed dark carmine.
- LA PERLE. Pure lilac blotched with violet carmine on the lower petals.
- * L'ARDOISIÈRE. Bright scarlet suffused and distinctly edged with slaty grey.
- * LEANDER. Lilac beautifully shaded off to carmine, distinct white band in the middle of each petal, and white blotch on lower petals.
- LE PHARE. Brilliant fiery red. Very showy.
- * LESSEPS (de). White ground striped and bordered bright carmine.
- * LAMARTINE. Fleshy rose, large blotch of a fiery red, brown colour on lower petals.
- * LEMOINEL. Creamy white tinted with rose, lower petals blotched with deep rich purple on yellow ground.
- * L'ESPERANCE. Lilac rose, fine dark carmine blotch in the centre, surrounded by yellowish white on the lower sepals, edged with the same shade of rose.
- LE POUSSIN. Light red, white blotch.
- LE TINTORET. Cherry rose flamed with carmine, carmine blotch on yellow tinted ground.
- * LE VESUVE. Fine intense fiery red. Very rich.
- LEVIATHAN. Delicate bright rose flamed and striped with carmine, amaranth blotch on creamy white ground.
- * LISERON. Pure white bordered with broad band of bright rosy carmine. Dwarf.
- LORD BYRON. Brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white.
- LOREDAN. Cherry rose, speckled creamy white, shaded slate colour at edges of the petals.
- MME. AUBER. Pale rosy lilac blotch, dappled light rose on some of the flowers.
- MAGICIEN. Bright rose flowers, edges of sepals crisped and fringed, centre and lower parts, shading off to pale rose and to white.
- MASCARILLE. Salmon rose, lower petals sulphur yellow, rose at the top, and slightly streaked with carmine in the throat.
- MARIA DUMORTIER. White slightly streaked with rose, violet purple blotch.
- * MICHIGAN. Bright cherry red colour. White blotch.
- * MATADOR. Brilliant carmine red, striped and blotched pure white.
- * MARECHAL VAILLANT. Brilliant scarlet, large pure white blotch.
- * MADAME LEMOINIER. Salmoned white flowers, large violet and marrow blotches.
- * Mr. BELJAME. Large cherry red flowers, blotched and striped violet.
- * MOUNT ETNA. Brilliant velvety scarlet, slightly streaked deeper scarlet at the edges, white band in centre of upper petals.
- * MONT SHASTA. Ivory white tinged with pale yellow on the inner petals.
- Mr. LEGOUVE. Fiery red, white line down the middle of upper petals, pure white blotch.
- NEREIDE. Mother of pearl rose, suffused with lilac, blotched bright violet.
- NESTOR. Light yellow, the lower petals darker, striped with red.
- * NORMA. Pure white, occasionally slightly suffused with pale lilac.
- NYPHÉE de FONTAINEBLEAU. Pure white flowers, base of throat white, slightly suffused with amaranth.
- * OPALE. Delicate rose, charming variety of the freshest colour.
- * OPHIR. Dark yellow, purple blotch.
- PACTOLE. Beautiful yellow, tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade.
- * PANAMA. Intense rosy carmine suffused with scarlet, slightly fringed slate colour, blotch white.
- * PANORAMA. Beautiful lilac, shaded and mottled with brilliant carmine, throat creamy white, centre of each petal banded white.
- * PAPILLON. Yellow ground, flaked and bordered with carmine, resembling the flower of a Picotee.
- PASTEUR. Rose colour tinged with orange, a few cinnabar red streaks, centre band or blotch ivory white, buds scarlet.
- PENELOPE. Blush white, lower petals tinted with yellow, streaked carmine.
- PEPITA. Golden yellow, edges of the petals slightly striped carmine towards the end of the flowering season.
- PHOEBUS. Brilliant red with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch.
- RAYON D'OR. Creamy yellow, striped and flaked deep rosy purple, blotch of rich purple passing to orange.
- * REINE BLANCHE. Pure white, dark carmine blotch.
- * REINE VICTORIA. Pure white, carmine violet blotch.
- * ROMEO. Lilac, with large petals blotched and striped with darker lilac.
- * ROMULUS. Brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch, large white lines on lower petals.
- ROSA BONHEUR. White, slightly tinged with lilac, and flamed with carmine violet, large and dark carmine, violet blotch.
- * SCEPTRE de FLORE. Large flowers with white throat having a carmine red star in centre, richest rose colour, spotted carmine at the circumference of the petals, lower petals slightly blotched carmine, and pure white band.
- SCHILLER. Sulphur, with large carmine blotch.
- * SCEPTRE D'OR. Yellow, with large black blotches.
- * SATIN ROSE. Satiny rosy lilac, pretty blotch of violet rose on lower sepals.
- SEMITRIMIS. Carmine rose on white ground, flamed with bright carmine.
- * SHAKESPEARE. White slightly suffused with carmine rose, large rosy blotch.
- * SPITZBERG. White flowers, handsome, large and well expanded, on remarkably long spike.
- * SOLEIL COUCHANT. Rose colour suffused with amaranth, white blotch bordered with violet, and a few carmine coloured streaks.
- * SUFFREN. Fresh bright cherry rose, blotch carmine, with violet centre stripe.
- * SULTANA. Satin rose flamed with carmine, purple carmine blotch on white ground.
- * SYLVIE. White, edged delicate cherry rose, throat very clear, showing ivory blotch to great advantage.
- SNOW WHITE. Finest pure white Gladiolus in cultivation.
- * TAMERLAN. Upper petals garnet red suffused with slate colour at the edges, under petals dark carmine and creamy yellow.
- * THOMAS METHVEN. Violet tinged with rose, centre light transparent shading off to carmine violet.
- * TIGRE. Bright rosy salmon, striped and edged with a velvety slaty brown.
- * TITANIA. Extra large flowers of creamy salmon, flamed cherry.
- * TRICOLORE. Transparent creamy rose, slightly suffused with lilac, blotch large, dark violet, edged with clear yellow. Dwarf.
- * THERESE de VILMORIN. Creamy white passing to pure white, with a few fine purplish rose stripes, in the centre of the flowers.
- VENUS. Pure white, flamed with light carmine rose.
- * VICTOR JACQUEMONT. Bright orange flamed with scarlet. Ground violet, blotch bright violet streaked and speckled pure white.
- VIRGINALIS. Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine.
- * VESUVE. Velvety purple, with a yellow stripe in the centre of each petal.
- ZENOBIA. Rose slightly tinted with violet, flamed dark carmine, large white blotch feathered with carmine.

NOTE.—Varieties marked with a **STAR *** will not be ready for delivery before June or July, but all others can be supplied at once. **THE ENTIRE LIST WILL BE ON SALE AFTER JUNE.**



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ELEC:PHOTO:ENG:CO

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede,
From a Photograph.

SWEDE AND OTHER - FIELD - TURNIPS.

2s. PER LB.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top.—Splendid heavy Swede, beautiful shape, and keeps well.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede.—Heavy cropper, well-known variety.

East Lothian Purple Top Swede.—A hardy variety and good keeper.

Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede.—Fine shape, heavy cropper.

Emperor Green Top Swede.—Good size, fine keeper.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Good quality and large.

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Good keeper and hardy.

White Pomeranian Globe.—Large, a very useful Turnip.

CULTURE.—Alluvial soil is to be preferred, but any rich strong land will produce fine crops if well ploughed, harrowed, rolled, and drained. The best time to sow is February or March, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing, while others make a sowing in September. Sow in drills four feet apart, and thin out the plants to 18 inches. 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.



Orange Globe Mangel.

Long Red Mangel.

MANGEL WURZEL, OR MANGOLD.

2s. PER LB.

Mammoth Long Red

Yellow Globe

Orange Globe

Well-known varieties, all highly esteemed.

CULTURE.—No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, and is specially valuable for pigs. Thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good strong deeply worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. Land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and plants thinned out. 3 to 4 lbs. seed is sufficient for an acre. Soaking the seed in water for 24 hours will hasten germination. September is the best month to sow.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

FIELD CARROT.

4s. PER LB.

White Belgian.

Large Red Altringham.

CULTURE.—A very valuable root crop which prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. 5 to 6 pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September, and when the summer or spring has been so severe as to destroy the September crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a fair crop, but of course not equal to the one sown in September.

Field Beans.

PRICE, 5s. PER BUSHEL.

CULTURE.—The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked, a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June or July. 2 to three bushels will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart; the earlier sowing will grow more vigorously than the late one, and will therefore require to have less seed sown. Heligoland or Tick.

BUCKWHEAT (Two varieties).

Silver Hulled.—Much earlier than the old common variety, yet continues longer in bloom and yields double the crop. Seed light grey. beautiful pink blossoms. 8s. PER BUSHEL.

Japanese.—Matures a fortnight earlier than the Silver Hulled, and is a much heavier cropper, while it possesses all its good qualities. Our illustration shows shape and size of the kernels. 9s. PER BUSHEL.

CULTURE.—A splendid quick growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a large crop in a few weeks provided the weather is favourable, it will be killed by frost however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour which is largely used in America for cakes. This plant is also sown as a green crop to be ploughed in when it greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat which are highly honey producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw after threshing is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked. Land ploughed twice, then harrowed and rolled, sow the seed and then lightly roll again. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast.



Buckwheat, Large Japanese.



White Belgian Carrot.

Clover - (Japanese)

(*Lespedeza striata*).

2s. 6d. PER LB.

Of this New Clover recently introduced, we have obtained a small stock of seed, and from all the reports we have had of it can strongly recommend it to our Station holders and Squatter friends for a trial; it will grow and do well in any kind of soil, and will withstand the severest drought; it never runs out, and can be fed down without injury; it will not, however, stand frost, and is only suitable to the hot districts of our colony.



Japan Clover.



Large Cattle Cabbage.

CATTLE CABBAGE.

5s. PER LB

Large Drumhead,

Robinson's Champion Ox.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. Two pounds of seed will give plants for one acre. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure, can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 2 to 3 cwt. per acre, will not be too liberal a dressing where farm-yard manures are not available.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

CHICORY, Large-Rooted. 3s. PER LB.

This plant is grown as a field crop, and the roots are used when dried, roasted and ground, for mixture with coffee. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers. When cultivated as a root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to carrots, drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand nine inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Fresh dung should never be used, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds till the foliage overshadows it. August and September are the best months for sowing, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

SORGHUMS & MILLETS FOR Green Fodder.

6d. PER LB. *Special prices with sample for large lots.*

Amber Sugar Cane. Very early and sweet, seed somewhat like Planters' Friend.
Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed). } Two well-known fodder plants, perhaps more largely
Planters' Friend (brown seed.) } grown than any other variety of green stuff.
Broom Millet. This variety is only valuable for its seed stems used for broom making.

Probably the most useful and largely grown forage plant in Australia, as it produces enormous crops on any well worked average soil during the hottest months of summer, and on alluvial rich land will yield more than maize. The Sorghums can either be cut green, or ripened, dried, and cut into chaff. They attain a height of six to eight feet, and are most nutritious food for stock. The Millets are also excellent green food. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time before drilling. Sow seeds in drills three feet apart; Sorghum at the rate of about a peck per acre; Millets rather less. September, October, November, and December, are best months for sowing for green crop; October if for seed.

HUNGARIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Germanica*).

PRICE, 4d. PER LB.

This plant grows to the height of two or three feet, and stock eat it greedily, and the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable. It also makes splendid hay. Sow 10lbs. per acre in drills, and 20lbs. per acre broadcast.

JOHNSON GRASS, or Evergreen Millet.

(*Sorghum halepense*). 1s. 6d. PER LB.

One of the best pasture grasses and fodder plants we have. Its adaptability to all sorts of soil and climate, and its resistance to drought, render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give five tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut it for that purpose is when the plants come into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during autumn and spring. It is difficult to eradicate from cultivated land if once introduced.

CATTLE MELON. PRICE, 5s. PER LB.

This plant should be grown more extensively, for when the soil is sandy and loamy and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent food for cattle and pigs. Plant in hills three to four yards apart, and deeply dig or trench the ground in circles about six feet in diameter; add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. Half pound of seed will sow an acre.

SEED MAIZE, Specially Selected.

We offer selected stocks of the following splendid varieties, which are offered as improved seed stocks from selected cobs which have been topped and tailed, and we commend them to those who value a pure stock.

A fine black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop, and a heavy coating of manure should be given if necessary. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and well worked, and a light harrow should be passed over the land just before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for a seed crop in drills at the following distances apart:—Early French, 3 feet; Red Nibbed, 4 feet 6 inches; Large Yellow Flint, 5 feet apart. For a green crop sow broadcast a much larger quantity, say a bushel will be required to sow an acre. Ninety-Day is the best for that purpose.

Keep the land well scarified, especially during dry weather, and kill all weeds, and on flat land or wet seasons hill up for drainage. Sow from end of September to Christmas.

Early French. Very early; grain pale yellow in colour; a fine ensilage Maize.

Red Nibbed. A large deep grain, yielding very heavily; somewhat like Horse Tooth, but larger. A favourite maize for horses, not needing "cracking."

Large Yellow Flint. This large Maize is perhaps the very heaviest cropping variety grown; known to yield 120 bushels per acre.

Ninety-Day. A variety, in large demand each season for green fodder. 6s. 6d. PER BUSHEL.

No farm should be without a paddock of Maize; for summer or autumn feed it is really indispensable. Even if more be grown than is required in a green stage, it can always be utilised as a winter food, if the surplus be cut and stacked at once with straw, layer and layer; treated in this way it will neither heat nor get mouldy.

Field Peas. Partridge, or Grey. 6s. PER BUSHEL. Large Blue. 10s. PER BUSHEL.

A valuable crop, useful either for horse or pig feed. Any fair loamy or chocolate soil if well drained, or a light sandy loam, will suit this crop, and it is not necessary that it should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. However, the land must be well worked and deeply ploughed, and the seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May, or June. One-and-half to two bushels per acre. Both seed and straw are valuable.



Large Rooted Chicory.

PEARL MILLET

(*Pennisetum glaucum*).

In a young state the shoots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow eight to ten feet. It yields abundant seed, and the fodder is much relished by stock, but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties. Ten to twelve pounds will sow an acre. PRICE, 1s. 6d. PER LB.



Pearl Millet.

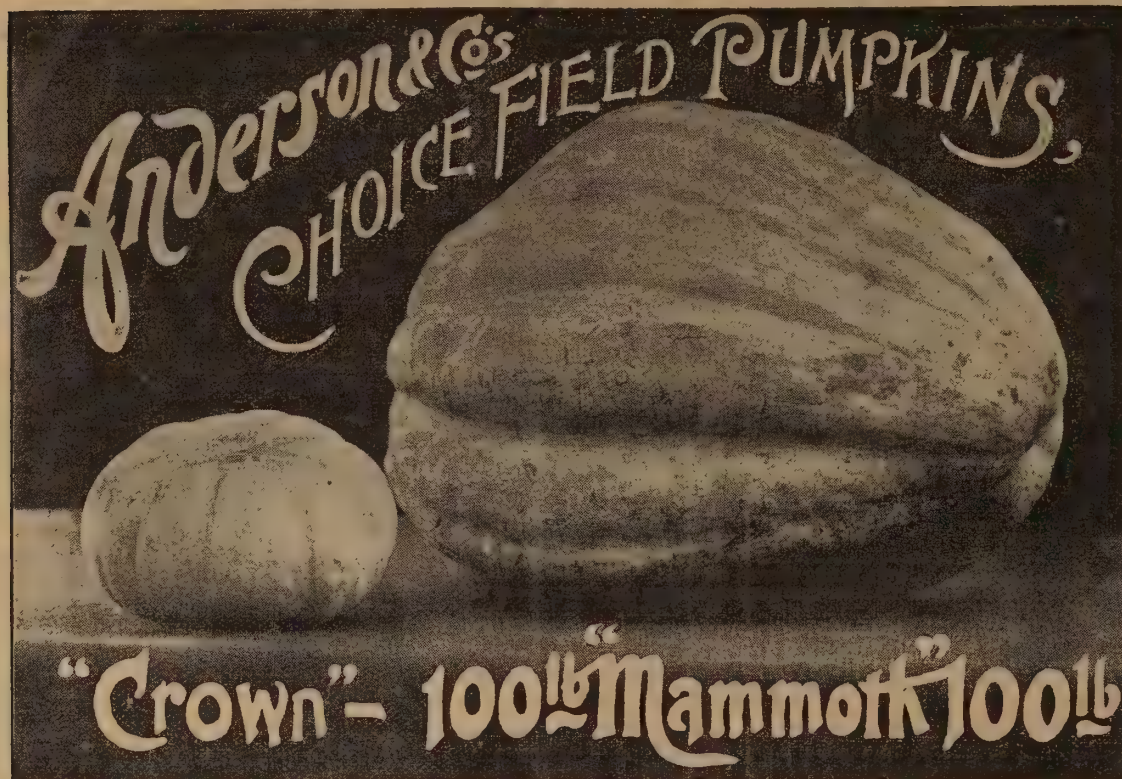
SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

CATTLE PUMPKIN.

Mammoth (5s. PER LB). **Gramma** (8s. PER LB).

Jumbo.—A new variety, and said to be the largest grown, reaching a weight of some 200 lbs. 5s. PER LB.

CULTURE.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, as a field crop. And if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown; these should be well prepared and manured and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre, but abundance should be put in to provide against loss by insects.



Soja Bean

(Var Soja d'Etampes).

1s. PER LB.

This plant which makes fine fodder for stock, cut when in flower, should be more largely cultivated; or if cut when the pods are ripe it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond; when grown for this purpose the seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 pounds per acre, the seed being heavy; when grown for a Bean crop, the seed should be drilled in about eighteen inches apart and eighteen inches between the rows; to insure a good return the land requires to be kept perfectly clean, and as this plant is rather an exhausting crop and a rank feeder, the land in which they are sown should be liberally manured. The Beans can be used green, cooked like Peas or Broad Beans, and have a fine flavour, or when dried cooked as a Haricot Bean, being soaked before boiling.

Sheep Burnet

1s. 6d. PER LB.

This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the colony, and from its habit of growth has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, clover, amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture.

SAINFOIN or ESPARCETTE.

1s. 6d. PER LB.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate and poor dry soils, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil deeply worked and well drained, is most suitable for it, and under these conditions it will yield abundantly. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. The seed, being large, requires sowing deeper than other forage plants. It is rather difficult to germinate.

SOWING RAPE (IMPORTED SEED).

4d. PER LB. SPECIAL PRICE PER CWT.

Rape as a Crop.—Rape is one of the very best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in the mild climate of Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same order as the turnip, but has a fusiform or spindle shaped root. The leaves in the early stages of their growth very much resemble those of the swede turnip; but as they advance towards maturity a tall branching foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Cultivated for sheep alone it will pay; but in this country it makes an excellent green manure. Land should be prepared for rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing to the atmosphere before sowing. If the land is poor, manure will, of course, help it; but for a green manure crop it will do very well without it. The land should be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January, when sow broadcast. From 10lb to 14lb is used per acre. The result will be a thick carpet of rape plant, which plough under as a green manure as soon as the leaves expand and the roots penetrate down. For barley and wheat this makes an excellent manure, and the land will also have been rested and cleaned. For sheep feed the land had better be drilled for the reception of the feed the same as for turnips. Sow 4 to 5 lb. per acre, and if the seed comes up too thick, as it will do, providing the land is fairly rich, the young plants should be thinned out in the row like turnips. In any case the soil between the rows should be kept in a thorough state of pulverisation, and weeds kept down during the period of growth.

SUGAR BEET. 2s. PER LB.

CULTURE.—Now very largely grown on the Continent of Europe for sugar. It is, however, excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs, and yields enormously. To grow it successfully the land must be thoroughly worked; if this be not done the roots will grow very forked and badly shaped, the seed should be sown in drills 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned to nine inches apart; on new land ploughed deeply for the first time manure is not necessary, but on land which has been continuously cropped a liberal supply of farm yard manure or bonedust is recommended; land light and inclined to be sandy, suits this crop well. September and October are good months to sow the seed; about six pounds will sow an acre, and it is advisable to soak it twenty-four hours before sowing.



Sainfoin.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

SUNFLOWER

Should be more largely grown, as the seed makes an excellent Poultry Food, and as it comes to perfection in a few months, it does not take up the land for any length of time; besides, provided the ground be rich and well worked, it will do well almost anywhere. Sow during September in drills three to four feet apart, and thin to same distance between each plant. Seven pounds of seed should be sown per acre. Price, **1s. 6d.** per lb.

TEOSINTE. 6d. PER PKT. 5s. PER LB.

(*Euchlena luxurians*).

This being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, and has been grown with success in Queensland, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots, with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage.

TARES, or Vetches.

Black. 10s. PER BUSHEL.
Golden. 10s. PER BUSHEL.

Special Prices
for
Large Lots.

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefer rather a strong well-worked soil, and will even grow in clay ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. One ploughing as a rule will be sufficient, and it is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sown in April, with barley or rye; these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or *silos*, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel-and-a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

TOBACCO. (*Nicotiana Virginica*). 2s. PER OZ.

Havana,
Gold Leaf,

Kentucky,
Virginian,

Maryland,
Connecticut,

Florida,
Big Frederick.

Broad Leaved Dutch,

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best, a stiff hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed in a sheltered position during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

TAGOSASTE, or Tree Lucerne

(*Cytissus proliferous*). TRIAL PACKETS, 1s. EACH; 6s. 6d. PER LB.

NEW FODDER PLANT, for dry soil in the warm districts.

This fine fodder plant, is, we think, an introduction of great merit, and should prove very valuable in the hot, dry and sandy districts of our colony. It does well on poor land, but growers must see the land is thoroughly drained. Wet at root at once kills this plant. We would recommend the sowing of the seed early in autumn or spring, and as the young trees do not stand transplanting well (though some growers recommend sowing in a seed bed and planting out), the seed should be sown very thinly, and where the trees come too thick they should be taken out, and then transplanting may be tried without spoiling the original planting. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart; four to five pounds of seed will sow an acre. The trees grow to a height of sixteen to eighteen feet in a few years. It is most valuable as a fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and stock eat it greedily. It makes capital hay and ensilage, seeds very abundantly, and makes capital poultry feed, and is a fine tree for bees, being in flower during the winter months, from May to September; the only care required is protection from stock when in a young stage of growth. Its very ornamental appearance and rapid growth, under almost any condition, should ensure its large cultivation, and it can be grown as a sheltering hedge.

SELECTED SAMPLES OF SEED GRAIN.

All Seed Grain is put "FREE ON BOAT OR RAIL."

We sell Seed Grain for NET CASH ONLY.

SEED WHEAT.

Purple Straw, Red Tuscan, White Tuscan, White Essex, Ward's Prolific, Steinwedel's, and other varieties.

SEED OATS.

White Tartarian, Black Tartarian, Potato.

BARLEY.

Cape and English, Skinless Barley for Green-stuff.

RYE.

For Green Fodder.

Write for Potato List, July 1st.



Tares, or Vetches.



Tobacco,—showing habit of plant.



Sunflower.

PERMANENT PASTURE _____
_____ AND OTHER GRASS SEEDS.

PERMANENT PASTURE _____
_____ AND OTHER GRASS SEEDS.

We will always be pleased to afford reliable information on Grass Seeds, &c., to any of our Correspondents.

GRASS SEEDS, CLOVERS & LUCERNE.

Grass and Clover Seeds fluctuate so much in price that we cannot always supply them at the rates quoted, but shall always do so if we possibly can ; supplies sometimes run out, or the crop partially fails, higher prices are then demanded.

Large Buyers should write to us for Samples and Quotations, and always compare samples before buying CHEAP Seeds, which are very dear to good farmers.

TO THIS DEPARTMENT

WE give very special care, and shall be pleased to give our friends every information regarding the laying down of **Grass Seeds for Permanent Pasture Paddocks.** Of our success in **this section,** the following Testimonial will speak for itself:—

H. L. WHITE, Esq.,
Belltrees, Scone.

Writes:—

"The Grass Seeds for seventy-five acres supplied by you last autumn is now looking splendid. The seed must have been very good. I send you herewith photo. of our **Champion Ram** at the late Muswellbrook Show. He has been fed since last shearing **ENTIRELY ON GRASS**, grown from the seed supplied by **ANDERSON & CO.** He is certainly a very fine sheep, and does credit to his good feed."

LATER.—“ Another of our Rams, fed on YOUR GRASS MIXTURE, exhibited at Gunnedah Show, and meeting far stronger competition than at Muswellbrook, took First in his class—National Champion for best “ Fine-woolled Ram ” on the ground—and also Grand Champion Prize for best Sheep exhibited at the Show.”

CHAMPION RAM FED ON ANDERSON & CO.'S SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE.



UPPER HUNTER PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW, MUSWELLBROOK.

Champion Ram, 3 years old; 9 months' growth of Wool (grass-fed). Winner of
FIRST PRIZE in his Class, and the National Champion Prize of £10 10s.
Bred and exhibited by H. E. A. and V. White, Belltrees, Scone, N.S.W.

People visiting the Show would not believe the Ram was entirely Grass-fed.



Our Re-cleaned Permanent Pasture Grasses.

MOST experienced persons advise that the autumn is the best period of the year to grow Grass seeds, and especially when it is contemplated to sow a mixture of seeds for permanent pasture, we recommend **March and April** as being the best months, as the young plants can then make some strong growth during the winter months, before the hot weather sets in; still in some of the late and cooler districts Grass seeds may be sown during August and September, if the season be a good one. The preparation of land for Grass and Clover seeds is very important, and good deep ploughing will be found to pay well, as some of the artificial grasses root deeply, and the roots being very fine, good open land is essential to success; besides, Grass and Clover seeds are very small, and in rough land a very large proportion of the seed is likely to be lost. We recommend, in stiff land, a cross ploughing, and a good harrowing before sowing the seed. When the land is in good tilth sow the mixed Grass seeds broadcast first, choosing a fine clear day, then sow the mixed Clovers, and to gain an even distribution of such a small quantity of seed as is required of Clovers over an acre, a good plan is to mix the seed with about four times or so its bulk of soil or sand, and sow broadcast. This done, harrow all down together with a **LIGHT** harrow, indeed, if the ground is in good tilth a good rolling will ensure a quite sufficient covering, and nothing can possibly be more beneficial to the land than a rolling after the grasses are a few inches high, but this must only be done when the land is thoroughly dry.

Sowing with a grain crop is not to be advised in a climate like that of New South Wales; and we recommend our clients not to adopt this practice usually followed in the old country.

It is a great mistake to turn cattle, or stock of any kind, into the newly laid down grass land too soon, for while the young grass is very tempting and may be cut for use with a scythe, still, until the plants have rooted well and formed some kind of "sod," the cattle are very apt to pull them up.

Mixtures for Thickening-up Old Pastures

(With Practical Directions for Sowing).

THESE seeds should only be sown during wet weather. Having secured the best seeds obtainable, select good rainy weather in the autumn or spring of the year, sow the Grass and Clover seeds broadcast, at the rate of thirty pounds to the acre, thickest in the poorest parts, and then turn in a flock of sheep closely driven; this will insure the breaking of the turf, and treading in of the seed. If the land is pretty soft and not too heavy to cake, this operation will doubtless be successful, and a good thick meadow result. The practice may also be followed under favourable circumstances in newly cleared and stumped bush land.

SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

WE have given the matter of Grasses for Permanent Pastures, in the different parts of the Colony, a great deal of attention, and have worked out, from a long experience of those varieties most suitable for various districts, the following Tables of Mixtures which are generally suitable to the cooler and warmer parts of the Colony, as named. Should our customers wish it we can send each variety of Grass and Clover Seed separate, but we shall have the seeds thoroughly mixed and sent out ready for sowing when not otherwise ordered.

We can also make up much cheaper mixtures for laying down ordinary Paddocks.

Prairie Grass, Rye Grass and Cocksfoot are three fine Grasses; they do remarkably well in nearly every district in the Colonies, and form the bulk of all our mixtures. Perennial Rye Grass will not do so well as the others in the hotter parts of the Colonies.

FOR THE WARMER DISTRICTS, **"WE RECOMMEND"** FOR THE COOLER DISTRICTS,
TABLES A. AND B. **TABLES C. AND D.**

Table A.			Table B.			Table C.			Table D.		
	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.			LBS.	
Cocksfoot Grass ..	6		Prairie Grass ..	20		Perennial Rye Grass ..	15		Perennial Rye Grass ..	20	
Perennial Rye Grass ..	10		Cocksfoot Grass ..	10		Cocksfoot Grass ..	4		Cocksfoot Grass ..	5	
Prairie Grass ..	15		Rib Grass ..	4		Prairie Grass ..	10		Prairie Grass ..	5	
Rib Grass ..	3		Lucerne ..	4		Mixed English Grasses ..	6		Rib Grass ..	2	
Lucerne ..	4		White Clover ..	2		Rib Grass ..	3		Mixed English Grasses ..	6	
White Clover ..	2					White and Red Clover where			White Dutch Clover } If Land {	3	
Sufficient for One Acre ..	40		Sufficient for One Acre ..	40		suitable ..	2		Red Clover ..	suits. {	4
						Sufficient for One Acre ..	40		Sufficient for One Acre ..	45	
Price per Acre, 19s. 6d.			Price per Acre, 19s. 6d			Price per Acre, 22s.			Price per Acre, 27s. 6d.		

ON THE PAGES FOLLOWING

★ We give Lists of all the Best **PASTURE GRASSES & CLOVERS,**

And those which our experience has proved to be most valuable for the Colonies. We describe them and note their special merits and value for different situations.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Prairie Grass.

PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, &c.

Specially Selected and Machine Dressed Samples.

The Prices of Grasses have been appended for the guidance of our Customers as to their general value, but we are not bound by these rates, as the values almost always fluctuate during the season.

NOTE.—We shall be pleased to send samples and special quotations to large buyers. That all Grass Seeds should be perfectly pure and clean is of the very greatest importance, and our stocks are very carefully cleaned.

PRAIRIE GRASS. 5s. 6d. PER BUSHEL

(*Bromus unioloides*).

As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of the most valuable varieties we have. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results on rich moist land, but will do fairly on any soil, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.



Perennial Rye Grass.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. 6s. PER BUSHEL.

(*Lolium perenne*).

Rye Grass is sown extensively in pastures over the greater part of New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring, and is therefore, valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soil. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye Grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. 6s. 6d. PER BUSHEL.

(*Lolium Italicum*).

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soil, it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.



Italian Rye Grass.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*).

2s. PER LB. SPECIAL PRICE FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE PRICE OF THIS GRASS IS VERY LIABLE TO FLUCTUATION, AND OUR FRIENDS WOULD DO WELL TO ASK FOR QUOTATIONS, &c.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL. 2s. LB.

(*Cynosurus Cristatus*).

For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and as a summer pasture it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Couch Grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought. Twenty pounds will sow an acre.

A favourite and valuable grass, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply-rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass, but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

COCKSFOOT GRASS. 9s. PER BUSHEL.

(*Dactylis Glomerata.*)

This is, perhaps, the most generally useful or all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is greatly esteemed in New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively. In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

SHEEP'S FESCUE. 1s. 6d. PER LB.

(*Festuca ovina.*)

Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and highland districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; it is also suitable for lawns. Stands our dry season fairly.

MEADOW FESCUE. 1s. 6d. PER LB.

(*Festuca pratensis.*)

A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

FESCUE—Hard. 1s. PER LB.

(*Festuca duriuscula.*)

A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character, but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious.

FESCUE—Red or Creeping. 1s. PER LB.

(*Festuca rubra.*)

Another variety of the Sheep Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

MEADOW FOXTAIL

(*Alopecurus pratensis.*) 1s. 6d. PER LB.

One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

MEADOW GRASS,

Smooth Stalked,
or Kentucky Blue Grass.

(*Poa pratensis.*) 1s. 6d. PER LB.

A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures, and is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation.

MEADOW GRASS, Wood.

(*Poa memorialis.*) 1s. 6d. PER LB.

A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; desirable as an ingredient in pasture mixtures.

Cocksfoot Grass.

BUFFALO GRASS. CASES OF ROOTS FROM 5s. EACH.

(*Stentaphrum Americanum.*)

Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this list. It will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed for lawns, edgings, and grass plots generally. Roots should be planted about two feet apart, in autumn and spring.

MEADOW GRASS—Rough-Stalked. 2s. PER LB.

(*Poa trivialis.*)

Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at any time during autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable.

Timothy Grass.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Scarlet Clover.



Colonial Grown Broad-Leaved Lucerne.

LUCERNE—Colonial Grown (*Medicago sativa*).

Please write for special quotations for large lots.

1s. per lb.; special price per cwt. or ton.

We give very particular attention to the selection of our stocks of Colonial Grown Lucerne, and growers entrusting their orders to us have the certainty of getting reliable seed.

Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial land is most suitable, although any well-worked average soil will produce fine crops, and, if the land is of a clayey nature, should be subsoil drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about twelve pounds, and for broadcasting, about twenty pounds of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn, but spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers. March and April are good months.

MEADOW GRASS—Evergreen. 1s. 9d. PER LB.

(*Poa sempervirens*).

This variety stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the *Poas*. Very suitable for ornamental grounds and lawn mixtures.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*). 1s. PER LB.

In spring, and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in autumn, two or three pounds as a mixture, or thirty pounds if alone.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS. 1s. 6d. PER LB.

(*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).

This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is worth a trial as an ingredient to permanent pastures.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). 1s. PER LB.

A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive along with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring.

YARROW. (*Achillea millefolium*). 3s. 6d. PER LB.

The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses; it does well in dry soils. Two pounds of seed per acre in mixture.

CLOVER—Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*). 1s. 6d. PER LB.

A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. Sow in September, where the land is perfectly moist; otherwise in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

CLOVER—Red Perennial (*Trifolium pratense*).

1s. 6d. PER LB.; A PARCEL OF 20 LBS., 1s. 3d. PER LB.

An important hay and fodder plant; also known as Cow Grass. It is by nature a biennial, but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

CLOVER—White (*Trifolium repens*).

1s. 6d. PER LB.; A PARCEL OF 20 LBS., 1s. 3d. PER LB.

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found in valleys and alluvial flats. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity after moderate rain. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses; or twenty to twenty-five pounds if sown alone.

YELLOW CLOVER, or TREFOIL. 1s. PER LB.

A fine Clover for sheep pastures, and very useful in the colder districts.

SCARLET CLOVER. 1s. PER LB.

(*Trifolium incarnatum*).

An excellent forage Clover; scarlet flower. Can be sown alone as a green-stuff crop; twenty pounds per acre.



Red Clover.



White Clover

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS.



Eucalyptus Globulus
(Blue Gum).

OF these celebrated trees, which are now being so largely cultivated all over the world, we offer seeds of the following varieties, and can supply, in limited quantities, very many others too numerous to list. Those we have described and priced are in constant demand for Export to Europe, America, Africa and India, and in increasing quantities. The great value of our native timbers has been known for years, but the demand for them in other countries is, without doubt, rapidly growing, and we have resolved to endeavour to be in the position to supply any possible orders. As an instance of the demand, we may mention supplying an adjacent Continent during the past season, and to one firm alone, upwards of 50 lbs. of our "Native Messmate," a quantity of seed sufficient to plant an enormous acreage of land. Speaking generally, the timbers of Australia are unique in possessing qualities which commend them to all forest-planting centres all the world over. For purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached. They are to be found also, growing in great extremes of climate, ranging from 130 to 15 degrees Fahr., rendering them suitable for planting in any part of the world.

Some of the Gums are wonderfully rapid growers, especially the Blue Gum, and we wish our clients particularly to note, we only supply seed of *Eucalyptus Globulus* (the Tasmanian Blue Gum) procured direct from Tasmania, and from the most reliable collectors.

NOTE.—We use every care in the collecting of these Gums, and give special attention to export orders, but sell them on the distinct understanding that we supply them under the names by which they are known in the colonies, and that we are not to be held liable for results at any time.

THE VARIETIES NOT PRICED WILL BE CHARGED AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina (*Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark*).—A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is a little larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is bad wood for domestic fuel, but it is first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Bicolor (*Black Box*).—A highly-valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 feet to 150 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—A useful timber; a native of Queensland. **5s.** per oz.

Eucalyptus Corymbosa (*Bloodwood*).—A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins. 150 feet to 200 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*).—Timber very durable; used for work such as railway sleepers, &c.; grows very rapidly, with dark green foliage, and is an ornamental tree. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Diversicolor (*Karri Gum*).—One of the grandest, as it is the tallest of the family, growing from 300 feet to 400 feet in height. It has a white bark; it is a very quick grower, straight stemmed, and when grown thickly, very slight; the wood is light in colour, bends freely, straight grained and tough. *Quotation on application.*

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (*Crimson Flowered Gum*).—This is one of the most ornamental Gums grown, but of slow growth, not exceeding 30 feet in height. It produces beautiful bright crimson flowers; very fine for the shrubbery. **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Eucalyptus Goniocalyx (*New South Wales Blue Gum*).—A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Globulus (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*).—A splendid fast-growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa and America. It is very valuable, both for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Gunni (*Tasmanian Cedar Gum*).—One of the hardest Gums in cultivation. It is a bushy tree, only attaining a height of about 30 feet. Its flowers are white. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Hæmastoma (*White Gum*).—Yields gum resin largely; is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 feet to 100 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Hemiphloia (*Common Box*).—A hard but useful timber; strong, tough and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam purposes. 100 feet to 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon (*Ironbark of Victoria*).—The timber of this Gum is possessed of great strength and durability; exceedingly hard and largely used for underground work. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Longifolia (*Woollybutt*).—An average-sized tree; fair timber for fencing and building purposes. It is a good fuel for domestic use, very durable, and is said to be less liable to attack of the white ant than other Gums. 100 feet to 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Marginata (*Jarrah of Western Australia*).—Very excellent timber; resists teredo. **30s.** per lb.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

Australian Hardwood Timber Tree Seeds—continued.

- Eucalyptus Meliodora** (*Black Ironbark*).—One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world. 30s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Obliqua** (*Stringybark*).—The best wood for flooring boards, rafters and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. 15s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Obtusifolia** (*Yellow Blackbutt*).—Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. 15s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Paniculata** (*Common Ironbark*).—For most purposes equal to the *E. Meliodora*, is less inlacked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings. Very lasting and good fuel; wood not so dark in colour. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Paniculata** var. *Microphylla* (*Small-leaved, or She Ironbark*).—The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks; but the wood being of a nature more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Pilularis** (*Blackbutt*).—Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 feet to 200 feet. 15s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Piperita** (*Peppermint Gum*).—This tree grows to a considerable height, and its trunk attains a diameter of 4 feet; the wood being used for same purposes as that of other Stringybark trees. Its foliage is rich in volatile oil. 15s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Regnans** (*Mountain Ash of Victoria*).—This Gum is only a form of *E. Amygdalina*, but is seldom found except in one district of Victoria, where it is known as "Mountain Ash." The wood is fissile, well adapted for shingles, rails, staves, inner building material, &c., but it is not a very strong wood. 30s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Resinifera** (*Forest Mahogany*).—Very durable and fine for housework. 17s. 6d. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Robusta** (*Swamp Mahogany*).—A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 15s. per lb.

- Eucalyptus Rostrata** (*Red Gum of Victoria*).—A very highly esteemed timber, being exceedingly heavy, strong and durable; lasts equally well above or below ground, or in water; largely used for wood blocks in street paving. 30s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Saligna** (*Weeping Gum*).—A fine fencing timber. 17s. 6d. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Siderophloia** (*Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark*).—The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles a quarter-inch thick have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds—and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Tereticornis** (*Grey Gum or Red Gum*).—A very strong durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 15s. per lb.
- Eucalyptus Viminalis** (*Manna Gum*).—A middle-sized Gum. The timber varies in colour somewhat. The straight stems are employed for shingles and rails, and also as rough building material. Not so durable as some other Gums, but very strong. It is a very useful and interesting Gum. 20s. per lb.
- Syncarpia Laurifolia** (*Turpentine*).—One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 feet to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- Angophora Subvelutina** (*Apple Tree*).—A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 feet to 120 feet. 20s. per lb.

The only other Timbers so generally distributed as the Gums are what are vulgarly known as Oaks, though not allied to the *Quercus*. The following species are the most used:—

- Casuarina Torulosa** (*Forest Oak*).—Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clear white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 15s. per lb.
- Casuarina Stricta** (*She Oak*).—More tough than other species, used for tool handles. 20 feet to 30 feet. 15s. per lb.
- Casuarina Quadrivalvis** (*Swamp Oak*).—Fuel, shingles and handles. 60 feet to 70 feet. 15s. per lb.

Hedge Seeds, Wattles, &c.

- African Box Thorn** (*Lycium Horridum*).—This is one of the very best hedge plants we have; very hardy, and tenacious of life, produces large quantities of strong thorns, and bears clipping well. The seed should be sown in spring, in shallow drills not more than a quarter-inch deep. Plant out the hedge rows during the following winter. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.
- Osage Orange** (*Machura Aurantiaca*).—A deciduous shrub, and a well-known hedge plant, bearing short sharp thorns and bright green leaves; it is remotely allied to the orange family. The peculiar advantage of this shrub as a hedge plant is, that while it suits the warmer climates in which the hawthorn would not do well, it is perfectly at home in cool and elevated districts. In good soil it should be planted two feet apart, and in poor land eighteen inches. It forms a strong, stiff, close hedge, and will grow to a height of 12 feet. 6s. per lb.
- Kangaroo Acacia** (*Acacia Armata* var. *Ornithophora*).—This is a very prickly Acacia, and is much grown for hedges; the plant will grow in almost any kind of soil and in any situation. The seeds should be soaked in water until they are soft, which will facilitate germination; the best way to sow the seed is thinly in a shallow trench, where it is proposed to grow the permanent hedge. The seedlings should be kept clean of weeds until they become strong enough to take care of themselves; with this exception, the plants will require no more attention in the way of cultivation. The exuberant shoots should be clipped off occasionally, so that the hedge will present an even appearance. 6s. per lb.
- Cape Broom** (*Aspalanthus Sp.*).—A dwarf-growing, furze-like bush, with pretty pea-like flowers; requires similar treatment to the Kangaroo Acacia. 6s. per lb.
- Acacia Decurrens** (*Black or Green Wattle*).—2s. 6d. per lb.
- Acacia Pycnantha** (*Golden Wattle*).—1s. 6d. per lb.
- Both these Wattles are largely grown for the bark, which is stripped for tanning purposes. The first-named is our New South Wales Native Wattle, and grows vigorously in our climate; the *Acacia Pycnantha* is the Golden Wattle of South Australia, and suits our warmer districts best. Bark quite as valuable as *Acacia Decurrens*.
- Acacia Dealbata** (*Silver-leaved Wattle*).—A very pretty ornamental variety. 6s. per lb.
- Grevillea Robusta**.—A useful shelter tree for hot climates and very ornamental. Seed scarce. 5s. per oz.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

THE PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.

WE propose to make such remarks on the Planting and Management of Fruit Trees as are adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed or wish to form. It is with the view to aid such only, that these simple directions are offered: and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters—as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators—unnecessary.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all attention—in the way of trenching and draining—merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil drainage especially so; unless there be naturally a well-drained porous subsoil, from two to four feet below the surface, so that the subsoil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products; there is, therefore, nothing special in recommending it, and in all cases shelter is a requisite to success.

TIME TO PLANT DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, etc., the best months in which to plant are June, July and August. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal. Next, when the land is extremely dry or excessively wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

SUITABLE SOIL.

It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of a spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

PREPARATION OF TREES FOR PLANTING.

If the trees, on arrival, appear to have their bark shrivelled, dig out trenches in any out-of-the-way corner, and lay the trees in a horizontal position in them, then cover them up with soil so as to thoroughly exclude the air; after a few days, under ordinary circumstances, the bark will appear fresh again, when the planting may take place; if, on the other hand, the bark is still shrivelled, the trees will be past recovery and it will be useless to plant them.

DISTANCE APART.

The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows, about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course, we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off, by a clean cut, by a sharp knife. The stakes for supporting the young trees should then be driven into the land, at the sites allotted for the trees, and so placed that they should appear in a straight line from any point of view, by doing this previous to planting the probable mutilation of the roots will be avoided. Two persons, one with the tree and the other with the spade, should operate. A hole should be made just deep enough and wide enough to admit the roots. The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and leading from the stem to

the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spademan drops, by small spadefuls, fine earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wriggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly, but not too heavily, with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright, the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had stood in the nursery, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of the soil.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREEN FRUIT TREES.

Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a section to themselves, as their habits preclude vegetable culture among them. They should be planted in June or July, August and September, unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate.

FIRST PRUNING YOUNG TREES.

When the deciduous trees are planted, they should be headed back to the height fixed upon from the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. We may also recommend that each tree after planting be painted with kerosine emulsion to destroy any insect pest that may possibly be hidden in the bark.

GRAPE VINES (Position in the Garden).

Grape vines may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or, a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes. A square of the garden, or, still better, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

GRAPE VINES (Distance Apart).

The ordinary grapes should be planted five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased from that named to six or seven, and when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which extends over a broad walk. Rooted plants may be planted at any time from June till September, and before planting they should be pruned back to two or three eyes. The same care recommended in planting fruit trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

PLANTING OTHER FRUITS.

Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These, with bananas and plantains, are, of course, only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well if planted at any other season than autumn and early winter, or as they do planted about March; spring, generally, being about the least suitable of all seasons.

SITES FOR DIFFERENT TREES.

If the orchard is on a slope, the highest part should be allotted to Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable, the Citrus family (oranges and lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

We are always ready to give practical advice to our patrons as to how to plant and when and where to plant, on their providing us with a sketch plan.



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READY TO SEND OUT IN JUNE.

WE advise that the selection be left to us in cases where our customers are unacquainted with the merits of particular varieties. The disadvantage of naming particular sorts is that we cannot possibly foresee the demand for any one variety, or provide for it. Strong trees of the sorts ordered may be early sold out, and customers will then complain of getting small trees, or none of those ordered, whereas if we had been permitted to select, strong trees of other sorts, possessing all the good qualities of the sorts ordered, could have been sent; therefore, we ask our customers to leave the selection entirely to us, saying only for what purpose they require the Fruits. Strong, healthy, moderate sized trees with plenty of fibrous roots are preferable to large trees scantily furnished with roots.

IMPORTANT.—We would strongly advise our friends who may be planting an acre or two of Fruit Trees, for marketing, to avoid planting a number of sorts; much better have twelve or twenty trees of one variety than three or four trees of a kind; the larger number enables the grower to supply so many cases of this or that variety, whereas small lots of various varieties are always difficult to sell. These remarks we particularly apply to any orchardist who may contemplate growing for the London market, a large shipment of one good variety being much preferred to a few cases of several sorts.

INSECT PESTS AND REMEDIES.

IN a semi-tropical climate like that of New South Wales insect pests must be very numerous, consequently the fruit grower must take active measures to keep his trees clean. As our experience is of many years standing we offer the following remarks on the subject for the benefit of all engaged in fruit culture. We have, already stated that previous to planting any kind of fruit trees they should be well painted over with kerosene emulsion, thus destroying any hidden insects, which, if allowed to come into active life, in the Spring, will do much damage. We also lay down the rule that, when the annual pruning takes place, the prunings should be burnt without delay and each tree sprayed well with some kind of insecticide, so as to destroy hidden foes.

We do not advocate expensive insecticides, so long as the material is good the cheapest should be selected. The Codlin Moth in the Apple—We know of but one remedy, and that is its extirpation by the use of a hay band, or a band of calico or other like material bound loosely round the butt of each tree, about 12 inches from the ground level; this should be done early in Spring so that it may act as a trap for the larvæ to nidify in. Many believe in spraying the tree, but we have little faith in the operation.

The Codlin Moth must be destroyed by continuing the band system till it disappears, the bands can be taken away frequently and either burnt or plunged into hot water. If this was done for a year or two, by all apple growers, we should cease to be troubled with the Codlin Moth. The Aphis, so troublesome to stone fruits, should be treated with kerosene emulsion as

soon as the trees begin to shoot. A fine spraying, as early as possible, will save much trouble.

SCALE INSECT

Must also be treated by spraying with kerosene emulsion. It should be treated as soon as it appears, but before applying the emulsion all dead wood should be cleared away, and if the branches are too dense they should be thinned out, so that light and air may penetrate into the interior of the tree. Within the last few years a new enemy has made its appearance, viz., the Pear Slug. This is a blackish brown, slimy, slug-like insect, about five-eighths of an inch in length. It not only feeds on the pear leaves, but also attacks Plums, Cherries, Quinces and Hawthorns. As it always appears on the upper side of the leaves it is not difficult to destroy, but should be killed as soon as it shows, otherwise, in our warm climate, brood after brood will appear, which will by increase of numbers destroy the trees. Spraying with strong tobacco water quickly kills this insect. As a general rule never spray when trees are in full bloom, the operation should be done either before or after the fruit has "set."

BLACK SMUT ON ORANGE TREES.

Orange and other trees are frequently covered by a black smut, which often entirely covers the leaves. This is probably the work of ants in search of scale, but it is easily removed by a simple process. Take a bucket of starch, not too thick, and syringe the trees with it. This, of course, must be done on a dull day, or in the cool of the evening. The first day's sun will crack the starch and it will come off in a skin and take the smut with it, leaving the leaves bright and clean. If scale should be found on the leaves or stems it must be dressed with kerosene emulsion, otherwise the ants will return and reproduce the smut.

MILDEW ON PEARS.

Trees so affected should be hard pruned and the prunings burnt; apply No. 4 mixture frequently to the whole tree.

We give a list of emulsions below. The sole secret of success in their use is the application of either of them in time.

The three cheapest, and possibly the best, are Nos. 1, 5, and 6, but for No. 1 instead of buying tobacco, obtain a bale or so of tobacco stalks, which is cheaper, and will answer just as well as the more expensive article. This can be obtained at the factories.

EMULSIONS.

I. Tobacco, 1 lb., or 6 lbs. tobacco stems; boiling water, 3 gallons. Strain when cool, and add a gill of kerosene to each 3 gallons. Very effective when used as a spray for Aphides, Lice, Beetles and Ticks, or Pear Scale, on all soft wooded plants.

II. Quassia Chips, 1 lb., boiling water, 3 gallons. A good preventive. Apply as a spray to destroy Aphides on Rose Bushes, and Plant Lice.

III. London Purple, Paris Green. Use 1 lb. of the poison to 200 gallons water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky; stir frequently. A sure cure for all insect plagues.

IV. Bordeaux Mixture. 1 lb. sulphate of copper dissolved in 1 gallon hot water (in

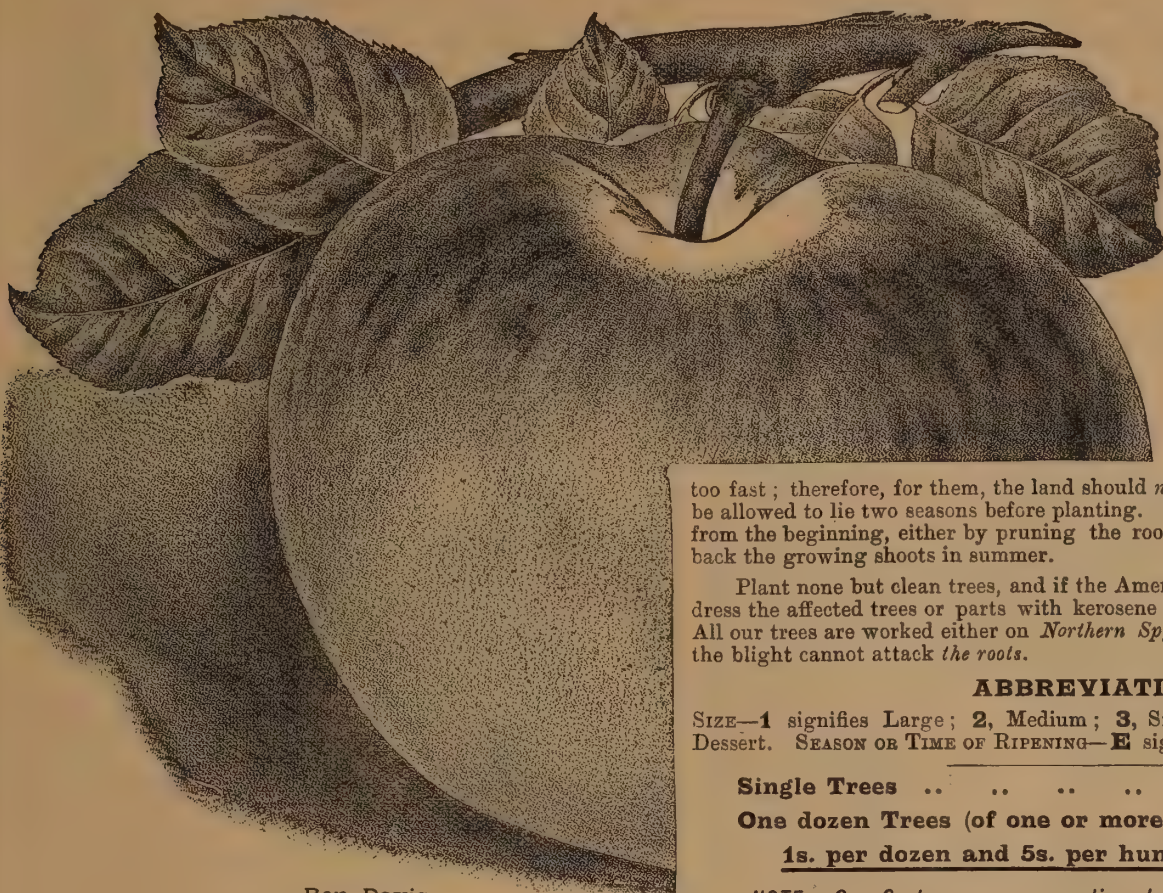
one vessel); in another, 1 lb. of rock lime is slacked in 1½ gallons cold water; when cool pour into the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons water and it is ready for use.

V. Soap. 1 lb. resin soap to 1 gallon hot water. Use as a spray. Valuable remedy for small and soft insects.

VI. Kerosene. 4 lbs. soft soap, dissolved in 1 gallon hot (boiling) water; remove from the fire; add 2 gallons kerosene while hot, and 1½ pint spirits turpentine. Thoroughly emulsify the oil and add 27 gallons cold water for use.

VII. Dissolve 2 lbs. copper sulphate in hot water; also 2½ lbs. sodium carbonate in another vessel of water; mix together, and before using add 1½ pint of ammonia; then dilute to 80 gallons with water. A sure remedy for the Pear Blight.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Ben Davis.

SELECT LIST -- OF -- APPLES.

APPLE TREES do best in compact sandy loam, with shelter from the west and south, stiff clayey land not being very suitable. Newly planted trees generally grow

too fast; therefore, for them, the land should *not* be deeply trenched, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Overstrong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in summer.

Plant none but clean trees, and if the American aphid appears attack it at once; dress the affected trees or parts with kerosene emulsion. Examine trees frequently. All our trees are worked either on *Northern Spy* or *Winter Majetin* stocks; therefore the blight cannot attack *the roots*.

ABBREVIATIONS:

SIZE—1 signifies Large; 2, Medium; 3, Small. USE—K signifies Kitchen; D, Dessert. SEASON OR TIME OF RIPENING—E signifies Early; M, Medium; L, Late.

Single Trees 1s. 6d.

One dozen Trees (of one or more varieties) 15s.

1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing.

NOTE.—Our Customers can save time by ordering from the number only.

THIS LIST CONTAINS ALL THE VERY BEST VARIETIES FOR CULTIVATION.

List of Choice Apples.

1. **Adams' Pearmain.** Beautiful, of excellent quality. 1 D L.
2. **Alexander.** A large showy apple. 1 K M.
3. **Alfriston.** One of the best, fine acidity. 1 K L.
4. **Beauty of Kent.** Large, fine quality. 1 K M.
5. **Bedfordshire Foundling.** Excellent and very prolific. 1 K L.
6. **Betty Geeson.** Firm, crisp, and a good bearer. 2 K L.
7. **Beauty of Hants.** High coloured, very hardy. 1 D L.
8. **Boston Russet.** First rate flavour, rich. 2 D L.
9. **Caldwell's Keeper.** Excellent. 1 K L.
10. **Carpenter's Nonsuch.** Very juicy, aromatic; a first-class variety. 2 M.
11. **Calville Blanche de Hiver.** Tender, perfumed, first class. 1 K D L.
12. **Celini.** Beautiful, excellent, prolific. 2 K D M.
13. **Christmas Kitchen.** Excellent size and quality. 2 K M.
14. **Claygate Pearmain.** Abundant bearer, and first-rate. 2 D L.
15. **Cleopatra.** Best for preserving. 2 K D L.
16. **Cornish Gilliflower.** Highly flavoured and good. 2 D L.
17. **Cox's Orange Pippin.** One of the best. 2 D L.
18. **Devonshire Quarrenden.** One of the best early apples. 2 D E.
19. **Dickson's Emperor.** Excellent for all purposes. 1 K D L.
20. **Downton Pippin.** Seedling from Golden Pippin. 2 D M.
21. **Gloria Mundi.** Handsome, soft tender flesh. 1 K M.
22. **Golden Nonpareil.** Excellent table fruit. 3 D L.
23. **Golden Pippin.** The queen of the dessert. 3 D L.
24. **Golden Russet.** Very rich, with high aroma. 2 D L.
25. **Gravenstein.** High spicy flavour, excellent. 1 K D L.
26. **Juneating.** One of the earliest. 3 D E.
27. **King of the Pippins.** Valuable apple, choice flavour. 2 K D M.
28. **Keswick Codling.** Very productive, early, fine. 2 K E.
29. **Lemon Pippin.** One of the best baking apples. 2 K D L.
30. **Lady Henniker.** Large apple, first quality. 3 K D M.
31. **Lord Nelson.** Showy, first rate quality. 1 K D M.
32. **Five Crown Pippin.** Valuable apple for all purposes. 2 K D L.
33. **Lord Suffield.** Handsome large apple. 1 K M.
34. **Manx's Codlin.** Prolific and valuable. 2 K L.
35. **Margil.** Very rich, keeps well. 3 D L.
36. **Mere de Menage.** Very large and handsome. 1 K L.
37. **Mela Carla.** Juicy sort, tender and sweet. 2 D L.
38. **Mobbs' Royal.** Extra large and good. 1 K L.
39. **New York Pippin.** Large, firm, crisp, and tender. 1 D L.
40. **Newton Pippin.** Very fine dessert apple. 2 D L.
41. **Nonpareil Scarlet.** Excellent, keeps until spring. 2 D L.
42. **Norfolk Beefing.** Excellent for baking. 2 K L.
43. **Peach (Irish).** Good early, does not blight. 2 D E.
44. **Peasgood's Nonsuch.** Large, and very handsome. 1 K D M.
45. **Prince Bismarck.** Large fine bearer. 1 K D M.
46. **Red Astrachan.** Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
47. **Red Caldwell.** A good market apple. 2 K D M.
48. **Red German.** Large showy excellent. 1 K D M.
49. **Reinette du Canada.** Handsome and excellent. 2 K D L.
50. **Ribstone Pippin.** Highest flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
51. **Royal Russet.** Excellent, for kitchen use. 1 K L.
52. **Scarlet Pearmain.** Beautiful of first-rate quality. 2 D L.
53. **Striped Beefing.** Very large and excellent. 1 K D L.
54. **Stone Pippin.** Keeps remarkably well. 2 K D L.
55. **Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Very large, showy fruit. 1 D M.
56. **Trivett's Seedling.** Handsome, subacid flavour. 1 K M.
57. **Waltham Abbey Seedling.** Requires but little sugar. K M.
58. **Watson's Dimpling.** Grand cooking apple, large. 1 K M.
59. **Warner's King.** Very large and excellent. 1 K L.
60. **Wheeler's Russet.** Very good size and quality. 2 D L.
61. **Winter Pearmain.** Excellent market apple. 2 K D L.
62. **Worcester Pearmain.** Very tender, highly flavoured. 2 K D E.
63. **Wormsley Pippin.** Fine flavour, showy, valuable. 1 K D E.
64. **Yorkshire Beauty.** Large, with a bright yellow skin. 1 K E.
65. **Yorkshire Greening.** One of the best. 1 K L.

Apples (American).

66. **American Beauty.** Good all purposes. 2 K D M.
67. **Ben Davis.** Grand keeper. A1 quality. 2 K M.
68. **Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper. 1 K D L.
69. **Carolina Red June.** Very red, tender, juicy and subacid, keeps well, a splendid market apple. 2 D E.
70. **Cooper's Market.** A subacid flavour, keeps well. 2 K L.
71. **Defiance.** Very sweet and juicy. 2 K D E.
72. **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Yellow, highly flavoured, handsome. 2 D L.
73. **Jewett's Best.** Yellow, with red cheek, subacid. 1 K D E.
74. **Kansas Queen.** Excellent for dessert. 2 D E.
75. **Kentucky Red Streak.** Good and productive. 2 K D L.
76. **New York Pippin.** Valuable for dessert. 1 D L.
77. **Nickajack.** Large, dull red striped firm, great bearer and keeper. 1 K D L.
78. **Rome Beauty.** Fine shape, hardy, good bearer. 1 K D L.
79. **Shockley.** Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet; large cropper. 2 D L.
80. **Stevenson's Winter.** Firm, juicy and a regular bearer. 1 K D L.
81. **Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy and highly flavoured; splendid keeper and bearer. 1 K D L.
82. **Yates.** Handsome, dark striped red variety. 1 L M.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

APPLES (Blight Proof and nearly so).

83. **American Golden Pippin.** An excellent variety. 2 KD L.
 84. **Devonshire Quarrenden.** Best early apple, blight proof. 2 D E.
 85. **Duchess of Oldenburgh.** A very beautiful and useful variety. 2 KD M.
 86. **Irish Peach.** Very early and good, blight proof. 2 D E.
 87. **Jupp's Surprise.** Aromatic, sure cropper, blight proof. 2 D E.
 88. **Maiden's Blush.** Tender, pleasant, and subacid. 1 KD L.

89. **New England Pigeon.** Crisp, juicy, and excellent. 1 D M.
 90. **Northern Spy.** Tender, delicious; perfectly blight proof. 1 D L.
 91. **Red Caldwell.** Good market apple, perfectly blight proof. 1 KD M.
 92. **Reinette de Canada.** Handsome and excellent apple. 2 KD L.
 93. **Scott's Red Streak.** Firm, crisp and juicy; perfectly blight proof. 2 D M.
 94. **Stone Pippin.** A valuable keeping apple. 2 KD L.

95. **Somerset Lasting.** A fine large showy variety. 1 KD L.
 96. **Striped Beefing.** Very handsome valuable apple. 1 KD L.
 97. **Ward's Seedling.** Good quality and immense bearer; blight proof. 2 KD M.
 98. **Willis' Late.** Good quality, handsome market apple. 2 KD L.
 99. **Winter Maleting.** Firm, agreeable acid flavour; blight proof. 1 K L.
 100. **Winter Pearmain.** An excellent market apple. 2 K D.



Pear.

CHOICE PEARS.

Single Trees each 1s. 6d.
 One dozen Trees (of one or more varieties) 15s.

1s. per dozen, and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

101. **Alexander Bivort.** A splendid rich flavoured late melting pear. 2 D L.
 102. **Bergamot Autumn.** A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour. 3 D L.
 103. **Bergamot Gansel.** Melting and richly flavoured. 1 D M.
 104. **Bergamot White.** Excellent. 1 D L.
 105. **Beurre d'Aumalis.** Melting, buttery, and rich. 1 D M.
 106. **Beurre d'Aremberg.** Juicy, vinous, perfumed. 2 D L.
 107. **Beurre Bosc.** First-rate, rich and aromatic. 1 D L.
 108. **Beurre Brown.** Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer. 1 D M.
 109. **Beurre Clairgeau.** Handsome, crisp, juicy and sweet. 1 D M.
 110. **Beurre Diel.** Tender, melting, rich, good bearer. 1 D L.
 111. **Beurre Easter.** Melting, a valuable late pear. 1 D L.
 112. **Beurre Rance.** Most valuable late pear. 1 D L.
 113. **Beurre Van Mons.** Excellent, buttery, melting. 2 D L.
 114. **Bon Chretien Williams.** The American Bartlett pear; perfumed, highly esteemed. 1 D M.
 115. **Broompark.** Excellent, rich and musky. 2 D L.
 116. **Chaumontel.** Highly perfumed and melting. 1 D L.
 117. **China.** Good for preserving. 2 D L.
 118. **Citron des Carmes.** Delicious early pear. 3 K M.

119. **Colmar d'Aremberg.** Handsome. 1 D E.
 120. **Crasanne.** Excellent. 1 D L.
 121. **Crasanne, Althorpe.** A first-rate pear, good bearer. 2 D L.
 122. **Crasanne, Winter.** Very late, keeps well. 2 D L.
 123. **Doyenne Goubault.** Very large rich pear. 1 D L.
 124. **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Good, but sometimes coarse. 1 D L.
 125. **Flemish Beauty.** First-rate, melting. 1 D M.
 126. **Fondante d'Automme.** Tender, juicy, delicious. 1 D M.
 127. **Glou Morceau.** Above medium size, first-rate. 2 D M.
 128. **Jargonelle.** Best of early pears. 1 D L.
 129. **Large Flat Baking.** First-rate, hangs very late. 1 K L.
 130. **L'Inconnue.** One of the best late pears. 1 K L.
 131. **Louise Bonne of Jersey.** Buttery, brisk, vinous flavour. 2 D M.
 132. **Marie Louise.** The richest flavour; superb. 1 D M.
 133. **Napoleon.** First-rate, melting. 1 D L.
 134. **Pitmaston Duchess.** Very large, rich, fine quality. 1 D L.
 135. **Swan's Egg.** Very excellent pear, bears well. 2 D M.
 136. **Yicar of Wakefield.** Hardy pear, juicy and prolific. 1 K L.
 137. **Windsor, or Cape.** Hardy, good market pear. 1 D M.
 138. **Winter Nelis.** Buttery, rich and prolific.

ALL our Fruit Trees are selected with the greatest care, are true to name, and clean well grown stuff. Reliable Trees cannot be offered at cheap rates.



Apricot.

CHOICE APRICOTS.

This delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the colony; they require a warm sheltered situation, and rich, well drained soil.

Single Trees each 1s. 6d.
 One dozen Trees (one or more varieties) 15s.

Special quotations for lots of one hundred and upwards.

1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

139. **Allen's Early.** Grand variety for marketing. 3 E.
 140. **Beauge Peach.** Large, Moorpark flavour. 1 L.
 141. **Campbellfield Seedling.** Hardy, good bearer and of good quality.
 142. **Canino Grosso.** Tree robust, fine fruit. 1 L.
 143. **Camden Superb.** Valuable for canning, prolific. 2 E.
 144. **Early Moorpark.** Juicy, rich and excellent. 2 E.
 145. **Grosse Pêche Peach.** Rich, juicy, fine. 1 L.
 146. **Hative d'Auvergne.** High flavour, prolific. 2 E.
 147. **Hemskirk.** Rich, like Moorpark. 1 L.
 148. **Kaisha.** Transparent, juicy, and agreeable. 2 M.

149. **Large Red Rivers'.** Rich, juicy, first-rate. 1 L.
 150. **Mansfield Seedling.** Very large, rich in flavour, a great cropper.
 151. **Moorpark, Temples'.** Juicy, rich and excellent. 1 M.
 152. **Orange, or Royal George.** Hardy, and good flavour. 2 E.
 153. **Oullin's Early Peach.** Delicious flavour. 1 E.
 154. **Pale Superb.** Handsome and excellent. 2 L.
 155. **Peach.** Very excellent. 1 M.
 156. **Red Masculine.** Small, juicy, musky flavour. 3 E.
 157. **Royal.** A fine late variety. 1 M.
 158. **Shipley's (Blenheim).** Very productive and early. 1 E.
 159. **Turkey.** Subacid, good for preserving. 2 L.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Cherry.

SELECTED GUAVAS. 1s. 6d. each.

Of easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground. A delicious jelly is made from this fruit, which is much esteemed.

- 160. **Purple.** A most useful and delightful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub. The fruit is produced in abundance, about the size of a large gooseberry, deep purple colour when ripe, and of a delicious flavour.
- 161. **White.** Very free bearer; aromatic flavour.
- 162. **Yellow.** the largest of the Guavas.
- 163. **Parker's Hybrid.** Large, superior flavour; 2s each.

SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES.

Single Trees each 1s. 6d.

One dozen Trees (in one or more varieties) .. 15s. 0d.

Special quotations for lots of one hundred and upwards. 1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well drained subsoil being essential to continued success in cultivation. Clays or any strong stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for Cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

- 164. **Archduke.** Large, very rich and good.
- 165. **Agathe.** An excellent variety.
- 166. **Belle d'Orleans.** Flesh yellow, tender, juicy. One of the best and earliest cherries.
- 167. **Bigarreau.** Large and richly flavoured.
- 168. **Bigarreau Napoleon.** Large, late, rich flavoured.
- 169. **Bigarreau de Holland.** Large, handsome, juicy.
- 170. **Black Eagle.** Medium size, rich and delicious.
- 171. **Black Heart.** An old favourite.
- 172. **Black Tartarian.** Large, half tender and rich.
- 173. **Bowyer's Early Heart.** Small, excellent, early.
- 174. **Early Purple Gean.** The earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.
- 175. **Empress Eugenie.** Large, an excellent early cherry.
- 176. **Florence.** Large, richly flavoured and late.
- 177. **Kirkland's Mammoth.** Very large, late, juicy, magnificent cherry.
- 178. **Knight's Early Black.** A richly flavoured early kind.
- 179. **Late Duke.** Very fine, late and prolific.
- 180. **May Duke.** Very good, fine cropper, surest bearer in Sydney climate.
- 181. **Morello.** Large, best for preserving.
- 182. **Reine Hortense.** Large, a sweet acidulous juice.
- 183. **Scarlet Bigarreau.** Large, transparent, excellent.
- 184. **St. Margaret's.** Large, firm, sweet, subacid.
- 185. **Waterloo.** Large, tender, juicy, sweet.
- 186. **Werder's Early Black.** Very large, tender, juicy.
- 187. **White Heart.** Half tender, sweet and pleasant.

CHOICE FIGS.

Single Trees each 1s. 6d.

One dozen Trees (in one or more varieties) .. 15s. 0d.

Special quotation for lots of one hundred and upwards.

1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

This delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective. Except in the colder districts the Fig succeeds admirably.

- 188. **Bawdance Precoco.** Free bearer, fine flavour.
- 189. **Black Genoa.** Large, juicy, and rich.
- 190. **Bourjasotte.** Medium, sweet, rich.
- 191. **Black Provence.** Small, rich, abundant bearer.
- 192. **Brown Ischia.** Medium size, rich and prolific.
- 193. **Brown Turkey.** Luscious, good for drying.
- 194. **Brunswick.** Very large, rich and excellent.
- 195. **Bull's No. 1.** One of the best.
- 196. **Castle Kennedy.** Large and handsome, early.
- 197. **Datte Pyrifora.** Very excellent.
- 198. **Early Violet.** Small, sweet, and abundant.
- 199. **Marseilles White.** Fine for drying.
- 200. **Violet Grosse.** Large and excellent.
- 201. **Toulouse Amie.** Medium, highly flavoured.
- 202. **White Bourjasotte.** Greenish, dark red flesh.
- 203. **Yellow Ischia.** Sweet, rich, excellent.



Fig.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

CHOICE MULBERRIES.

1s. 6d. each.

204. **Black or English.** A splendid fruit, suitable for any part of the colony; produces immense crops of luscious fruit; the tree is very ornamental, and during summer is covered with large deep green foliage.
205. **Cape.** Fast growing tree, useful for shelter; fruit small: for culinary purposes only.
206. **Downing's Everbearing.** Fruit, long, juicy, rich, six weeks in season.

207. **Hick's Everbearing.** A rapid growing shade tree; fruits freely; of a sweet subacid flavour; bears three months.
208. **Prolific.** Wonderful bearer, three crops a year; fruit useful for table and kitchen.
209. **White Chinese.** Free growing, fruits early; useful for kitchen or dessert.

MEDLARS.

1s. 6d. each.

A favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

210. **Dutch.** Very large,
211. **Monstrous.** The largest.
212. **Nottingham.** Small, but excellent flavour.
213. **Royal.** Large and of good flavour.

SELECTED NECTARINES.

Single Trees each 1s. 6d.
One dozen Trees (in one or more varieties) .. 15s.

214. **Albert Victor.** Very large, melting, delicious. M.
215. **Balgowan.** Large, melting and excellent. E.
216. **Chatsworth Late.** Very large, good for cooking. L.
217. **Cowper's.** Clingstone, good when shrivelled. L.
218. **Elruge.** Medium, of the very best. M.
219. **Eugenie.** Very fine rich coloured fruit. M.
220. **Hardwicke Late.** A large delicious variety.
221. **Hunt's Tawney.** Flesh yellow and melting. E.
222. **Irrawaddy.** The earliest variety known, colour dark and a great bearer.

223. **Lord Napier.** Large size, abundant bearer. E.
224. **Napoleon.** Large, dark variety. E.
225. **Newington Early.** Large, good early clingstone. E.
226. **Oldenburgh.** Excellent, late variety. L.
227. **Pitmaston Orange.** Large, yellow, excellent. E.
228. **Red Roman.** Clingstone, good when shrivelled. M.
229. **Rivers' Orange.** Like Pitmaston's; bears better. E.

Special quotations for lots of one hundred and upwards.
1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

230. **Scarlet.** Medium size, highly coloured. M.
231. **Seedling Stanwick.** Of better colour than the original. L.
232. **Stanwick.** Large, rich, melting, delicious. L.
233. **Stanwick Elruge.** Fine clingstone, unsurpassed. M.
234. **Victoria.** Like Stanwick, ripens earlier. M.
235. **Violet Hative.** Large yellow, shaded red. M.
236. **Willis' White.** Marked with red, handsome. M.
237. **Weeping.** Valuable for preserving, prolific. L.

CHOICE PEACHES.

Single Trees each 1s. 6d.
One dozen Trees (in one or more varieties) 15s.

Special quotations for lots of one hundred and upwards.

1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

The number of varieties is so numerous that we have only catalogued a few of the best; others can be supplied if required.

SAND or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine Peaches, whether size or quality be the aim. Any soil, and nearly every part of the colony, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the Peach and Nectarine will not suit in this colony; the summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away. Summer pruning is preferable to winter pruning.



Peach.

238. **Alexander.** A fine large early peach. E.
239. **Bartlett's Perfection.** Excellent, ripe end of March. L.
240. **Barrington.** Slipstone, large and excellent. M.
241. **Bellegarde.** Melting and delicious. E.
242. **Briggs' Red May.** Very best early peach. E.
243. **Comet.** Large, yellow skin and flesh. L.
244. **Conkling.** Yellow, excellent. E.
245. **Dagmar.** Large, melting, beautiful. E.
246. **Dr. Hogg.** A superb variety. E.
247. **Early Albert.** Large good for cooking. E.
248. **Early Crawford.** Large, yellow, crimson cheek. E.
249. **Early Newington.** Medium, rich, agreeable. E.
250. **Early Beatrice.** Large, delicious flavour. E.
251. **Early Silver.** Excellent freestone, large. E.
252. **Early Alexander.** Medium size, excellent. E.
253. **Flat China.** Earliest peach for market. E.

254. **Frazer's Newington.** Large, rich and melting. E.
255. **George the Fourth.** Medium size, rich, melting. L.
256. **Grosse Mignonne.** Very best mid-season peach. M.
257. **High's Early Canada.** Very fine. E.
258. **Italian Red.** Extra large and excellent. L.
259. **Italian Yellow.** One of the largest, splendid. L.
260. **Lord Palmerston.** Large, firm, fine flavour. L.
261. **Lady Palmerston.** Valuable yellow flesh peach. L.
262. **Mountain Rose.** Large, good. E.
263. **Muir.** Large red, vinous flavour. M.
264. **Noblesse, Shepherd's.** Large, excellent late peach. L.

265. **Old Newington.** Beautifully large, delicious. L.
266. **Old Mixon.** Freestone, a large excellent variety. L.
267. **New Royal George.** One of the best peaches extant. E.
268. **Shanghai.** Large, good for market. M.
269. **Stump the World.** Large, rich and delicious. M.
270. **Warburton Admirable.** Large, best late, melting. L.
271. **Weeping.** Very prolific, fruit excellent. E.
272. **Waterloo.** Melting, A. E.
273. **White Newington.** Large, handsome fruit, fine. M.
274. **Willermoy Gold Yellow.** Valuable for preserving. M.
275. **Yellow Mundi.** Excellent for preserving. L.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

SELECT ORANGES. 15s. per dozen. Special Quotations for large lots.

This magnificent fruit is now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring colonies, and, with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), it will grow nearly everywhere where it has good well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As the trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means, if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep the trees free from scale or coccus, and to remove it directly it appears.

276. **Bahia or Navel.** Large, shy bearer, warm situation.
 277. **Cumquat.** Small, for preserving.
 278. **Mandarin Canton or Scarlet.** Large, crops well.
 279. **Mandarin Emperor.** Like Canton, but larger.

280. **Mandarin Thorney.** Small, firm, fine, high flavour.
 281. **Parramatta or Queen.** Large, hardy and prolific.
 282. **Seville.** Bitter, for preserving.
 283. **Siletta.** Small, handsome and good.

284. **St. Michael.** Large, thin-skinned, best for export.
 285. **Washington Navel.** A prolific bearer, equal to the old Navel in size and flavour. Very hardy. 2s 6d each.
 286. **Willis' Siletta.** Thin-skinned, well-flavoured

LEMONS. 15s. per doz.

287. **Common.** Well-known, rough skinned.
 288. **Lisbon.** The best for all purposes.
 289. **Heong Long.** Fruit very large.

LIMES. 1s. 6d. each.

290. **Persian or Sweet.** Sweet and pleasant flavour.
 291. **West Indian.** Small, best for lime juice.

SHADDOCKS. 2s. 6d. each

292. **Common.** Very large, with sour juice.
 293. **Manilla.** Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental.
 294. **Blood.** Large, sweet, excellent for preserving.

CITRONS. 2s. 6d. each.

295. **Bengal.**
 296. **Common.** } All varieties of citron are very similar, they are largely used for preserving.

CHERIMOYER

(OR CUSTARD APPLE).

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here in warm and sheltered situations; requires alluvial or sandy soils, with perfect subsoil drainage.

297. **Rough Fruited.** An easily grown and delicious fruit. 2s each.

CHOICE PLUMS.

- Single Trees each 1s. 6d.
 One dozen Trees (in one or more varieties) 15s.

Special quotations for lots of one hundred and upwards.

1s. per dozen and 5s. per hundred extra for packing. *Trees will not travel well unless properly packed.*

Plums thrive magnificently in our cool high lands, in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. About Sydney they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil—three or four feet under the surface—is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally. The large crops of fruit produced annually should induce an increase in their culture, as this fruit is invaluable.

298. **American Damson.** Juicy, sweet, and rich. K L.
 299. **Angelina Burdett.** Large, richly flavoured. D M.
 300. **Belgian Purple.** Rich and excellent. KD E.

301. **Black Damson.** Small, very prolific. K E.
 302. **Bryanstone Gage.** Equal to Green Gage, but later. D M.
 303. **Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large, excellent. KD M.
 304. **Coe's Late Red.** Small, red, and round, good. D L.
 305. **De Montfort.** Delicious dessert plum. D E.
 306. **Denison's Superb.** Large, equal to Green Gage. D E.
 307. **Diamond.** Large, best preserving. K L.
 308. **Early Tibbets.** Juicy and prolific. D E.
 309. **Early Orleans.** Medium size, juicy and agreeable. KD E.
 310. **Hivens.** Valuable early, great cropper. KD E.
 311. **American Red.** Small, ornamental, very early. KD E.
 312. **American Yellow.** Like above, but yellow. KD E.
 313. **Fellemborg, Prince.** Large, oval, excellent. KD M.
 314. **Gage, Green.** Medium size, rich. D E.
 315. **Gage, Purple.** Medium size, excellent. D M.
 316. **Guthrie's Aunt Ann.** Large, rich and juicy. D M.
 317. **Huling's Superb.** Very large, excellent. D M.
 318. **Ickworth Imperatrice.** Large, first-rate quality. D L.
 319. **Imperiale de Milan.** Excellent for dessert or preserving. KD L.
 320. **Kirk's Golden Yellow.** Medium size, good and prolific. D M.
 321. **Late Black Orleans.** Excellent late plum. D L.

322. **Magnum Bonum, Red.** Medium, heavy, sure cropper. K M.
 323. **Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg)** Very large, good preserving. K M.
 324. **Mitchelson's.** Juicy, excellent preserving plum. K M.
 325. **Newman's.** New late, bright red. KD L.
 326. **Orleans.** Preserving and culinary. KD E.
 327. **Pond's Seedling.** Red, handsome, a valuable variety. KD L.
 328. **Prune de Agen.** The prune of commerce. K L.
 329. **Loutherborough.** Black, very prolific.
 330. **Prince Englebert.** Large, delicious when preserved. K M.
 331. **Prince of Wales.** Prolific and good. KD M.
 332. **Quetsche St. Martin.** Very large yellow prune plum. D L.
 333. **Reine Claude de Bayey.** Large, first-rate, excellent flavour. D L.
 334. **Royal de Tours.** Large and excellent. KD E.
 335. **Royal Hative.** Rich and excellent. D E.
 336. **Standard of England.** Medium size, juicy, good. K E.
 337. **Victoria.** Very large, sweet, juicy. K E.
 338. **Washington.** Large, excellent for preserves. DK M.
 339. **Wild Goose.** Bright red, juicy, good quality. D E.

Plum.

JAPANESE PLUMS. 2s. each.

340. **Blood.** Blood plum of Satsuma, large, skin curiously mottled, flesh red, delicious.
 341. **Botan.** Large, bright red.
 342. **General Saigo.** Like the apricot, and is very distinct, excellent and productive.

343. **Golden Heart.** Very handsome, golden yellow, flesh white, rich flavour, superb.
 344. **Kelsey.** A valuable variety.
 345. **Pessardi.** Ornamental foliage, good fruit.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

SELECT QUINCES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will grow ; very hardy, and makes a fine tree when full grown.

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|--|--|
| 346. Pear-shaped. Large and good. | 349. Chinese. Fruit large, good for preserves. |
| 347. Large Portugal. Very large and good. | 350. Masters' Early. Earliest of all, very large. |
| 348. Orange. Small round fruit, early. | 351. Champion. Large and good, late. |
| | 352. Apple-shaped. Excellent for stewing. |

ALMONDS. 1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per doz.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 353. Brandon's Jordan. Very large, good bearer. | 356. Paper Shell. The common sort. |
| 354. Jordan. Large. | 357. Pollack's. The common sort. |
| 355. New Nonpareil. Large and sweet. | |

NUTS, VARIOUS. 1s. each, except marked otherwise.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima. Hartley, Mudgee and Bathurst they would bear abundantly.

NUTS AND FILBERTS.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 358. Cob Nut. | 362. Northampton Prolific. |
| 359. Hazel. | 363. Red Filbert. |
| 360. Cosford. | 364. White Filbert. |
| 361. Chestnut (Spanish). <i>Castanea vesca.</i> A fine stately tree, with magnificent foliage ; fruits freely and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts—Goulburn, for instance. 2s. each. | |

365. **Queensland Nut** (*Macadamia ternifolia*). 1s. 6d. each.

366. **Walnut** (*Juglans regia*). These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and also in the colder districts. Young trees of these are invariably without fibre roots, but our customers need not hesitate to plant those we send them, as they rarely fail to grow. 2s. each

367. **Walnut** (*Japan Mammoth*). A splendid novelty of great size and goodness, it is very hardy and should prove a desirable acquisition to the stock of productive trees. 2s. 6d. each.

VARIOUS FRUITS.

369. **Chinese Raisin** (*Hovenia dulcis*). 1s. 6d. each.
 369. **Date Palm, Arabian** (*Phoenix dactylifera*). 1s. 6d. each.
 370. **Jack Fruit** (*Artocarpus integrifolia*). 5s. each.
 371. **Loquat, Japan** (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). 1s. 6d. each.
 372. **Loquat, Mammoth.** Very large. 1s. 6d. each.
 373. **Mango** (*Mangifera Indica*). 5s. each.
 374. **Olive.** Large green fruiting sorts. 1s. 6d. each.
 375. **Pineapple** (*Bromelia Ananas*). Ordinary sorts 1s. each.
 376. **Pomegranate** (*Punica granatum*). 1s. each.
 377. **Rose Apple** (*Jambosa Malaccensis*). 1s. 6d. each.
 378. **Whampee** (*Cookia punctata*). 2s. 6d. each.

BAÑANAS.

This magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm sheltered and moist situation. Our northern rivers are particularly adapted to their cultivation.

379. **Cavendishii.** The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour. 2s.
 380. **Sapientum.** Common banana, hardy and good. 1s. 6d.
 381. **Sugar Banana.** Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet, delicious. 2s. 6d.

BLACKBERRIES. 1s. each.

This fruit is not as largely grown here as it should be ; it ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable thick, prickly hedge, covering a light fence, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. It is very quick-growing, and has fine foliage ; not particular to soil or climate.

382. **Himalayan.** A beautiful variety with fine velvety foliage of shades of green and brown ; this fruit is very large and black, and produced in large clusters very profusely ; a most agreeable flavour. It continues to fruit well into the autumn, it does not sucker.
 383. **English.** A fine large fruit of good flavour.
 384. **Laughton.** An American variety, very large, of excellent flavour ; the best fruit.

CURRANTS. 1s. each.

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are suited only to our cool high land districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the Gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile and La Versailles are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 385. Black Naples. | 390. Red Dutch. |
| 386. La Fertile. Red. | 391. Warner's Grape. Red. |
| 387. Lees' Prolific. Black. | 392. White Dutch. |
| 388. La Versailles. Red. | 393. White Cut-leaved. |
| 389. Mammoth. | |

SEND your Orders early ; we will have them packed in the most perfect manner, and the Trees will reach you as fresh as when they left the Nursery.

FRUIT TREE ORDERS

CANNOT BE DESPATCHED WITHOUT A FEW DAYS' NOTICE.

If you are not acquainted with the different varieties, you had better place your order unreservedly with us.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

THE GREAT

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

Price, 1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Introduced from Japan. Belongs to the Raspberry family, will stand frost and heat; not particular to soil, and we have no doubt that it will succeed in any portion of the colony. Growing from five to six feet; leaves dark green outside, of a silvery white underneath; the young branches are covered with reddish brown hairs, which gives the plant a handsome appearance. Fruit borne in clusters, and the berries are enclosed in a "burr," which opens when the fruit is ripe, exhibiting light glossy berries of the colour of sherry wine. Delightfully luscious, sweet and juicy, of a flavour peculiar to itself.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

On the high lands of the colony will bear as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why at Goulburn, New England, and similar climates, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry, but they will not fruit in the warmer districts.

- 394. **Crown Bob.** A favourite red variety.
- 395. **Conquering Hero.** Fine large red variety.
- 396. **Greenwood.** Large green, thin skin.
- 397. **General Graham.** Large, green.
- 398. **Lord Crews.** Large, late, white.
- 399. **Leveller.** Long, smooth, yellow, very large.
- 400. **Ploughboy.** Long, smooth, light red, fine.

- 401. **Rifleman.** Large, red, late, first-rate.
- 402. **Roaring Lion.** Very large, red, oblong.
- 403. **Sulphur.** A late yellow variety.
- 404. **Waterloo.** A large white variety.
- 405. **Warrington.** First rate early red, great bearer.
- 406. **White Eagle.** Large, long, thin skin, fine.
- 407. **White Lion.** A fine variety.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

2s. each; 24s. per dozen.

OR DATE PLUMS.

Our stock consists of fine healthy acclimatised trees which will grow freely; all varieties are fairly hardy.

This delightful fruit has now become one of the most popular in our markets, and its most extensive cultivation has brought it within the reach of all. The improved Japanese varieties which we now offer are much superior to the old Chinese Date Plums, and are correctly described as a tomato-shaped fruit with thin skin; flesh when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious, with a most agreeable flavour in all the varieties. The plant is a dwarf tree-shrub which will grow in any ordinary soil and in nearly every part of our colony, as it likes a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts. The fruit, which in shape is like a fine tomato, can be gathered before it is ripe, and can be stored for several weeks if necessary until it ripens; this is a great advantage for export, as in a green or unripe state it can be sent a long distance without injury. Some varieties are best ripened on the trees, but it should be noted that the fruit must be quite soft and thoroughly ripe before it is used; the plants are very productive, and bear large crops of fruit every year. The Japanese, in order to obtain the fruit in its greatest perfection, obtain a barrel, they then smear the interior of the barrel with saki or rice spirit, the fruit is then packed, and after a short time it ripens with a delicious flavour.

The following are the best varieties extant:—

- 408. **Hyakume.** Oblong, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches.
- 409. **Nitari.** Pointed, $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 410. **Gosha Gaki.** Flat, very sweet.
- 411. **Hachya.** 4×4 inches, especially good preserved.
- 412. **Yemon.** $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, very excellent. [flavour.
- 413. **Seedless.** Large, oblong, deep red skin, fine
- 414. **Masu Gaki.** $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, very excellent.
- 415. **Ozura.** Handsome and fine flavoured.
- 416. **Zengi.** Medium size, ripens early.
- 417. **Kurokuma.** Flattened, very sweet.
- 418. **Diadal-Maru.** Medium, sound, excellent.
- 419. **Tsuru No Ko.** Medium, very excellent.



Japanese Wineberry



Choice Gooseberries.



Japanese Persimmon or Date Plum.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

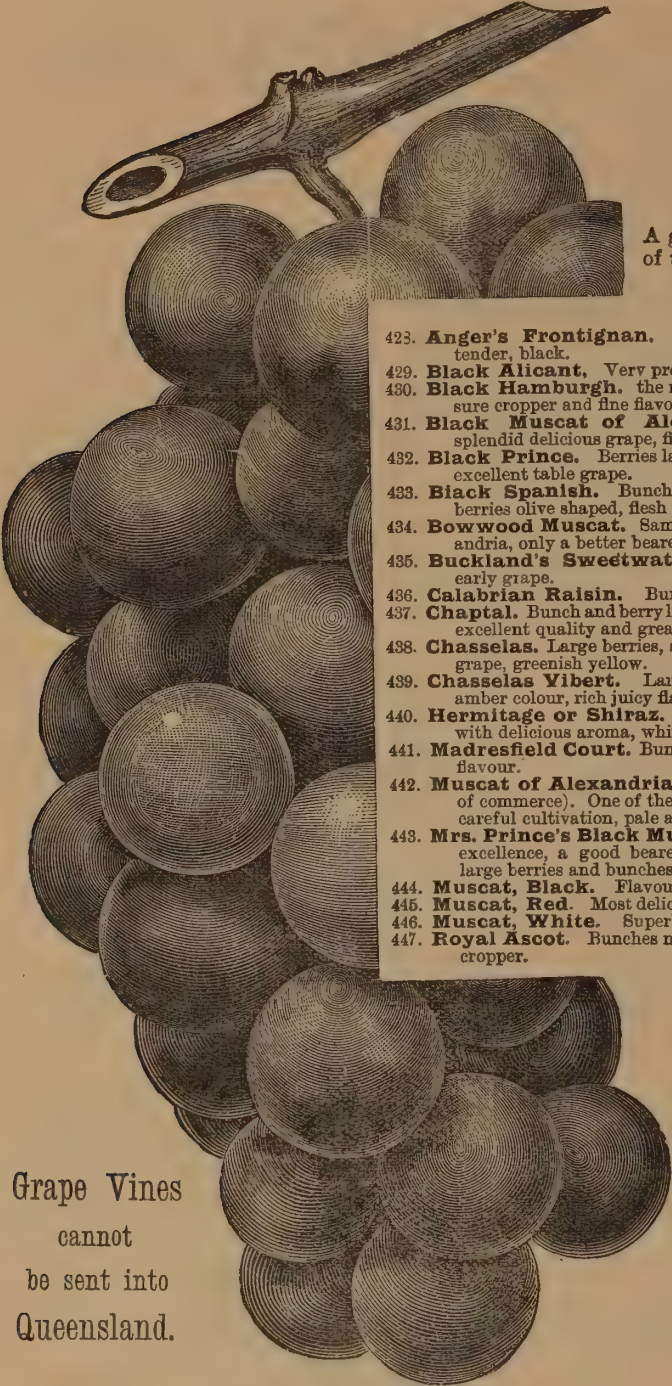
EUROPEAN GRAPE VINES.

Rooted Plants, 6d. each; 30s. per hundred.

Quotations for large quantities on application.

The following is a selection (chiefly table) of the best known and most useful varieties. A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine.

The varieties we catalogue are all of A1 quality, and will give the very best results.

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423. **Anger's Frontignan.** Bunches medium size, flesh tender, black.
 429. **Black Alicant.** Very prolific; fruit medium size.
 430. **Black Hamburgh.** the most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper and fine flavour, large.
 431. **Black Muscat of Alexandria, "Snow's."** A splendid delicious grape, fine Muscat flavour.
 432. **Black Prince.** Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape.
 433. **Black Spanish.** Bunches, large shouldered and juicy, berries olive shaped, flesh tender.
 434. **Bowwood Muscat.** Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer, pale amber.
 435. **Buckland's Sweetwater.** A valuable hardy large early grape.
 436. **Calabrian Raisin.** Bunches and berries large.
 437. **Chaptal.** Bunch and berry large, white and juicy and sweet, excellent quality and great bearer, white.
 438. **Chasselas.** Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape, greenish yellow.
 439. **Chasselas Vibert.** Large, round berry of a golden amber colour, rich juicy flavour, a robust grower.
 440. **Hermitage or Shiraz.** Large, oval, flavour sugary, with delicious aroma, white.
 441. **Madresfield Court.** Bunches and berries large, Muscat flavour.
 442. **Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco—**the muscatel of commerce). One of the finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation, pale amber.
 443. **Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.** A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer with a fine Muscat flavour, large berries and bunches.
 444. **Muscat, Black.** Flavour not to be surpassed, excellent.
 445. **Muscat, Red.** Most delicate and delicious flavour.
 446. **Muscat, White.** Superb flavour, excellent table grape.
 447. **Royal Ascot.** Bunches medium size, compact, early, fine cropper.

448. **Shepherd's Reising.** Good either for table or wine.
 449. **Trentham, Black.** Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous.
 450. **Wantage.** Bunches large, pale red, hardy, free bearer.
 451. **White Sherry.** Excellent for table or wine.
 452. **Ulliad.** Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape.

The following varieties 1s. each.

453. **Black Monukka.** Bunch large, berry sweet, seedless, table grape.
 454. **Chasselas Falloux.** Bunches compact, berries amber coloured, with rich Muscat flavour.
 455. **Chilwell's Alicant.** Bunches and berries large, black, a valuable prolific late variety.
 456. **Ferdinand de Lesseps.** Bunches and berries very large amber colour, flavour mixture of Muscat and strawberry.
 457. **Golden Champion.** Largest grape grown, bunches large and compact, flavour rich and excellent.
 458. **Golden Hamburgh.** Rich, sugary and vinous, excellent grape.
 459. **Gros Colman.** Bunches and berries extra large, black, a valuable market variety.
 460. **Joslyng's St. Albans.** Flesh firm, rich, high Muscat flavour.
 461. **Lady Downes' Seedling.** Bunch and berry large, rich, slightly Muscat.
 462. **Mill-Hill Hamburgh.** Bunches large, flesh solid, tender melting.
 463. **Muscat Troveren.** Bunches and berries large, amber coloured.
 464. **Royal Vineyard.** Bunches and berries very large, amber coloured, very prolific.
 465. **West St. Peters.** Bunches and berries large, black; best preserving grape known, suitable for export.

Grape Vines
cannot
be sent into
Queensland.

PHYLLOXERA-PROOF GRAPE VINES.

1s. each.

We are in a position to offer the following well-known grapes, grafted on Le Noir stocks, and can recommend them to our friends as being Phylloxera-proof as far as the roots are concerned.

420. **Buckland's Sweetwater.** A valuable early large variety.
 421. **Chaptal.** Bunches and berries large, white grape, a grand variety.
 422. **Chilwell's Alicante.** Berries and bunches large and of good flavour, yields well.
 423. **Golden Champion.** One of the largest grapes grown, flavour rich and excellent.
 424. **Golden Hambro'.** A beautiful golden coloured variety.
 425. **Madresfield Court.** Large bunches, berries oval, rich Muscat flavour, grand grape.
 426. **Muscat of Hambro'.** Berries large and roundish, oval, dark purple colour, blue bloom.
 427. **White Sherry.** Useful for table or wine, hardy, and an abundant bearer.

AMERICAN GRAPE VINES.

6d. each,

These vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are a great acquisition.

466. **Allen's.** Black, rich, delicious flavour, berries and bunches medium size.
 467. **Anna.** Pink, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent.
 468. **Bell's Seedling.** An excellent variety of Isabella.
 469. **Catawba.** Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich, immense bearer.
 470. **Diana.** Bunch and berry large, sweet and very productive.
 471. **Elsinboro'.** Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape.
 472. **Isabella.** The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly. Oidium never affects it.
 473. **Israeli.** An excellent black delicious grape.
 474. **Maxatawney.** Bunch medium, berry large, green flesh, tender and sweet.
 475. **Rebecca.** Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy and delicious.
 476. **Wilder.** Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive.

PASSION FRUIT.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

477. **Alata.** 1s. 6d.
 478. **Decalsneana.** 2s. 6d.
 479. **Edulis.** The well-known Passion Fruit, 1s.
 480. **Quadrangularis.** 2s. 6d.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



**"ANTWERP"
RED & WHITE
RASPBERRIES.**

RASPBERRIES.

3s. per dozen ; 20s. per hundred.

A really useful fruit, and of easy culture in the cooler districts of the colony.

- 481. **Antwerp Red.** Large and fine flavour.
- 482. **Antwerp White.** Large, mild, sweet flavour.
- 483. **Falstaff.** Fruit red, flavour good.
- 484. **Northumberland Fillbasket.** Deep red, good size and flavour.
- 485. **Victoria.** Large red fruit, of excellent flavour, late.

STRAWBERRIES.

5s. per hundred, except otherwise quoted.

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued until end of July. Rows four feet wide, plants eighteen inches apart.

- 486. **British Queen.** Fine high flavoured variety.
- 487. **The "Captain."** Fruit very large, fine flavour. 10s. per 100.
- 488. **Commander (Laxton).** A cross between British Queen and President and said to be even superior in flavour to British Queen. One of the most distinct and splendid Strawberries yet raised. 7s. 6d. per 100.
- 489. **Edith.** Good cropper, and fine flavour.
- 490. **John Ruskin.** Very early crimson variety, large. 10s. per 100.
- 491. **Sharpless.** The fruit is very large clear bright red, with a shining surface, flesh firm and of excellent flavour. The plant is a remarkably hardy and vigorous grower, a most abundant bearer, and is not injured by drought or cold. 10s. per 100.
- 492. **Vicomtesse H. De Thury.** Firm solid flesh, deep scarlet, very prolific. 10s. per 100.
- 493. **Keen's Seedling.** Fine flavour, very hardy.
- 494. **Marguerite.** Splendid size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each fruit.
- 495. **Trollope's Victoria.** One of the best in cultivation.
- 496. **White Chilian or Hautbois.** Large, sure bearer, and good flavour.
- 497. **Mammoth.** One of the very finest Strawberries in cultivation, large oblong, of a beautiful dark red colour, an immense bearer, and very free growing ; it is withal extremely hardy and suitable for all parts of the colony.

"Cheap Trees and Plants are often dear at any price."

It is so important to secure

"The Best of Everything"

— FOR THE —

Orchard and Fruit Garden,

THAT the matter of price is only of secondary consideration. At the same time, our Prices will be found to be very moderate when the quality of our trees is taken into consideration—We aim at supplying our customers with well grown Trees and Plants, true to name and description.



Strawberry,
"The Captain."



HOW TO PLANT Ornamental Trees & Shrubs.



IN planting out Trees and Shrubs from pots, secure young, vigorous plants, no matter if only a few inches high. All large plants should be avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth. If it is necessary to plant large trees, they should be taken up with a fair sized ball of earth and replanted without being boxed. By adopting this method the severe check may be avoided to a degree.

To remove a plant from a pot, place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling, when the pot is inverted; then turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge on the handle of the spade or any convenient ledge; do so until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. This done, remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, but on

no account break the ball of the soil. Having previously prepared the ground by digging, make ready the holes, by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, &c., and poor land should always have a good dressing of manure, so as to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated with the soil for the space of about eighteen inches in width, and in this mixture place the plant, and fill in the soil around it until the surface of the ball is covered. The soil should be made firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and the plant tied to a suitable support, after which a thorough watering should be given.

When Transplanting Evergreens from one position to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large evergreens can only be successfully transplanted, with a proportionately large ball of earth, during dull showery weather, from May till August.

Deciduous Trees, such as Elms, Poplars, &c., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and, if any of these should have been broken in removal, a clean cut should be made with a sharp pruning knife. The ground for their reception having been previously prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the trees in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed, and throw a little fine soil over them, and gently move the trees with an up and down motion, so that the roots may be imbedded in the soil; then fill in around the plant, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot till the hole is filled up to the original level; then give a good soaking with water, so as to thoroughly saturate the ground. Deep planting is a common and a very injurious mistake and the trees should not be planted deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Shading and Sheltering Newly-planted Shrubs may be practised with benefit where ti-tree or other suitable shrub is procurable, when planted from the Spring till Autumn. If this is not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protection from the sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

Watering.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be used to reach the whole of the roots, lower and upper ones equally; such a watering given once every two weeks, even in the driest weather will be enough; unless this is done, the watering is likely to be injurious rather than beneficial. The best time for watering plants is in the evening, the evaporation from the surface is then less than during the day; in winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs which are suffering from want of water, should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally extend as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the ends of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees, the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

Mulching.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. It checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the roots situated near the surface. As neatness is a requisite in the garden and shrubbery, well decayed manure, spent tan, or decayed leaves will be found the best.



PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

Decorative Trees, Shrubs & Flowering Plants.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—For all Nursery Orders we require **TWO CLEAR DAYS' NOTICE** to enable us to procure plants from the Nursery and pack carefully.

The following is a select list of trees and shrubs suitable for Park, Flower Garden and Shrubbery; all the best species which have been found most suitable to our climate are represented, and we have further selected the varieties which are most highly esteemed.

These Plants are nearly all grown in pots, and can therefore be planted much later than plants which have to be lifted from the open border.

We are prepared to undertake the planting of large or small gardens, by thoroughly practical men in any part of the country, provided the plants or trees necessary, are obtained from us. Our charge for this work is only cost of labour and necessary expenses.

PACKING.—When remitting, cost of packing must be added; the lowest charge is 6d., but 1s. 6d. to 2s. will cover cost of packing a dozen small lots. These charges merely cover cost of cases and material, and our packing must not be confounded with the rough and ready style adopted by some nurserymen. Our packing will secure plants for a journey of a week's duration.

* SPECIAL * QUOTATIONS * FOR * QUANTITIES. *

HH after name of variety indicates half-hardy; H indicates hardy.

The term half hardy is used chiefly to divide exotic plants from hardy kinds. Generally the half hardy will, if not exposed to harsh cold winds in high altitudes, grow and thrive as well as those termed hardy. If our patrons will give us information as regards position and degrees of cold experienced, we will advise what to plant.



Abutilon.

ABELIA.

Rupestris. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A sweet scented deciduous flowering shrub, very ornamental and branching; flowers pink. Uniflora, lilac. H, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

ABUTILON.

Boule de Nieve, white. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cloth of Gold, golden. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Striatum, striped. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Thompsonii, orange and red. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
Thompsonii fl. pl., double. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vexillarium Variegatum. A beautiful variegated leaved variety; green, blotched with deep red, bright yellow flowers, makes a handsome climbing plant. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.

A handsome family of evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth, suitable for any part of the colony; some of the varieties have variegated leaves, and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped, various colours.

ACACIA.

Cultriforme. H. 1s. 6d.

Baileyana. H. 1s. 6d.

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

ACER (Maple).

Negundo (Box Elder). H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Platanoides (Norway Maple). H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). H, 70 ft. 1s. 6d.

Japanese (several varieties grafted on one stock. 3s. 6d.)

A most beautiful genus of ornamental plants, including the beautiful coloured foliage varieties of Japan; some of these are strikingly beautiful, several varieties being sometimes grafted on one plant; these are small-leaved dwarfed shrubs, most suitable for pot culture in bush-house, but can be grown out of doors in a sheltered position.

The Norway Maple is a fine large-leaved variety, of free growth, a splendid tree for ornamental plantation.

ALDER TREE (See *Alnus*).

ALOE (See *Agave*.)

ALLSPICE (See *Calycanthus*).

ANISEED (See *Illicium*).

ÆSCULUS (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). H, 60 ft. 2s.
Visitors to Hampton Court Palace must remember the beautiful avenue of Horse Chestnuts running through Bushy Park; these beautiful trees flower abundantly every year. The Horse Chestnut is only suitable for the colder parts of our colony; it is a magnificent shade tree, and requires ample space; it is deciduous.

ASH (See *Fraxinus*).

AGAVE (Aloe).

Americana. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Variegata. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

A family of plants particularly suitable to our climate. Americana produces thick fleshy leaves edged with spikes four feet long, the flower is produced on an enormous spike, from ten to fifteen feet in height. Variegata has long leaves heavily lined with gold. They require plenty of space and a warm situation; suitable for rock work or any dry spots.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven).

Glandulosa. H, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine free growing deciduous tree, handsome foliage, rapid grower, quite hardy, unfortunately is liable to sucker.

ALNUS (Alder).

Capensis (Alder Tree). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous quick growing shrub, requiring moist situation; foliage ornamental; crimson flowers, which are followed by a cone-like fruit and drooping catkins; will grow near the sea.

ALOYSIA.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena). H, 3 ft. 1s.

Aloysia (Bergamot-scented Verbena). H, 8 ft. 1s.

Sweet-scented Verbena, the scent of the leaves is delicious, but the flowers are insignificant.

ANDROMEDA.

Phillyreæfolia. H, 2 ft. 2s. 6d.

Beautiful dwarf plant producing lovely white wax-like flowers, not unlike Lily of the Valley; the foliage is hard and small, and the plant is of a trailing habit; prefers a moist soil.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.

TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

ARALIA.

Papyrifera (Rice Paper tree). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sieboldi. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Spinosa. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Handsome evergreen shrubs, with fine large ornamental foliage; most elegant plants for a shrubbery or large garden.



Ardisia.

ARDISIA.

Crenulata, crimson berries. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Crenulata Alba, white berries. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Beautiful evergreen, bears an abundance of crimson and white berries in a young state; a charming pot plant, requires a sheltered position and moisture, splendid verandah or table plant.

ARBUTUS.

Unedo (Strawberry Tree). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Canariensis. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Both varieties are hardy, and are known as Strawberry Trees, they bear small handsome scarlet edible fruit. The varieties are all handsome shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light sandy or peaty soil.

ARDUINA.

Bispinosa. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A singular and pretty evergreen shrub, small white sweet scented flowers.

ASTER.

Argophyllus (Musk Aster). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A native of N.S.W.; an evergreen hardwooded shrub, and the leaves when rubbed have a pleasant fragrance,

AUCUBA.

Japonica. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Handsome hardy evergreen shrub; leaves pale green, spotted with yellow and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

BAMBUSA (Bamboo Cane).

Arundinacea, tall common. HH, 50 ft. 2s. 6d.
Nigra (Black Bamboo). HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pubescens. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Humilis. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Bamboos thrive well and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere, in swamps, or the dry flats and highlands.

BALOGHIA.

Lucida. Handsome shrub, dark foliage. HH. 1s. 6d.

BAUHINIA.

Alba. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea. HH, 25 ft. 2s. 6d.
Scandens. HH. 2s. 6d.
 Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs: *Purpurea* is a very effective tree in any garden large enough to display its handsome foliage; *Scandens* is a pretty dwarf plant, of trailing habit.

BENTHAMIA.

Fraxifera. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Hardy evergreen shrub, producing heads of beautiful white flowers.

BERBERIS.

Vulgaris (common Barberry). H, 8 ft. 1s.
Darwini. H, 3 to 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Fortuni. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Leschenaultii. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dulcis. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris is the English Barberry. A dense growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. *Darwini* is a charming dwarf shrub, with beautiful small, glossy, prickly, foliage, and racemes of yellow flowers.

BORONIA.

Megastigma. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Serrulata (Native Rose). HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Both natives of Australia. *Serrulata*, our Native Rose, and *Megastigma*, which is only to be met with in Western Australia, has very light graceful foliage, brown flowers with yellow lining cup like blossoms; highly esteemed for its delicate perfume.

BOUVARDIA.

Tryphilla. A valuable dwarf shrub, scarlet flowers. HH.

BRACHYCHITON (Fire Tree).

Acerifolia. HH, 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Beautiful tree, native of Illawarra, fine foliage, abundant crimson flowers on long pendant bunches, a splendid ornamental tree.

BRASSIA.

Actinophylla (Umbrella Tree) 1s. 6d.
 Tall growing, with handsome spreading large foliage,

BROWALLIA.

Jamiesonii. HH, 1s.
 Deep orange coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer months. Its foliage is handsome, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form.



Brugmansia.

BRUGMANSIA.

Knightii, white. H, 10 ft. 1s.
Sanguinea, red. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Bicolor. HH, 10 ft. 1s.
 A very remarkable family of soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrubs, hardy only in the warmer districts of our colony, where frosts are not severe; the flowers are long drooping tubes, often six inches in length; the perfume of the white variety, *Knightii*, is very powerful and delightful. *Sanguinea* makes a good pot plant, but is also a fine garden shrub.

BRUNSFELSIA (Franciscea).

Calcina. HH, 4 ft. 2s. 6d.
Confertiflora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Eximea. HH, 5 ft. 2s. 6d.
Uniflora. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Elegant free flowering evergreen shrub plants; they prefer a warm sheltered situation and light soil, but can be grown in a bush house, producing flowers of a variety of colour.

BUDDLEA.

Globosa. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lindleyana. H, 3 ft. 1s.
Paniculata. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A very hardy quick growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in great profusion. *Paniculata* is a useful plant for a breakwind, and can be grown as a hedge, if kept well clipped; near the sea it will grow freely, and is altogether a valuable plant for shelter. Other varieties are fine garden plants, but require plenty of space.

BURCHELLIA.

Capensis. HH, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Hardy evergreen shrub, with orange scarlet flowers, produced at the top of the branches in heads or clusters.

BUXUS.

Arborea (Tree Box). An old English favourite, to be found in all gardens; it is a compact growing shrub. H, 10 ft. to 15 ft. 1s.
Arborea Variegata. Very handsome. 1s.

CALYCANTHUS.

Floridus (Allspice). A deciduous hardy shrub; the flowers have a sweet apple scent; the wood and roots when cut have a strong smell of camphor; spreading habit. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Praecox. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

CALIANDRA.

Porteniensis. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Evergreen shrub; flowers produced in globular heads with long white silky stamens.

CALODENDRON.

Capensis. HH. 1s. 6d.
 Deciduous tree, producing handsome flesh-coloured, orchid-like flowers.

CALICARPA.

Rosea. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A very attractive evergreen, bearing beautiful purplish red berries in great profusion.

CAMPHORA (Camphor).

Officinalis. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A beautiful evergreen laurel-leaved tree of quick growth, handsome form, suitable to our climate; admirable for home garden or avenue.

CANTUA.

Dependens, crimson scarlet. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pyrifolia, yellow. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A handsome tribe of dwarf growing, free flowering, evergreen shrubs; the flowers are long fuchsia-like blossoms of great size; *Dependens* is a beautiful crimson scarlet, and very attractive.

CAPPARIS.

Spinosa. The caper of commerce. HH. 1s. 6d.

CASSIA.

Candolleana. HH, 15 ft. 1s.
 A very pretty half dwarf evergreen shrub; it flowers freely, and is covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during the season; well worth a place.

CASTANOSPERMUM.

Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). HH, 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A native of Queensland; suitable for warmer parts of the colony; bears saffron coloured flowers and makes rather a handsome tree.

CATALPA.

Syringifolia. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A handsome deciduous hardy flowering shrub, suitable for a back border in a sheltered position; flowers produced in tall branched spikes; white, speckled with purple and yellow.

CEANOTHUS.

Divaricatus. Beautiful shrubs. 1s. 6d.
Floribunda. Bearing sweet panicles of lilac flowers. 1s. 6d.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

CEDEIRA.

Australis. The native Red Cedar Tree. 1s. 6d.

CERASUS (Laurel).

C. Laurocerasus (English Laurel). H, 20ft. 1s. 6d.
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel) 20ft. 1s. 6d.
The Laurels are old English favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

CERATOPETALUM (Christmas Bush).

Gumiferum (Xmas Bush). H, 40ft. 1s. 6d.
Apetalon. Large Flowering. H, 100ft. 1s. 6d.
The Christmas Bush is a gem. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually the calyx assumes a deep crimson.

CERCIS.

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree). H, 20ft. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful deciduous flowering tree, producing masses of vivid purple flowers, covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; not suitable to the colder districts.

CERATONIA.

Siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). H, 16ft. 1s. 6d.
A hardy evergreen tree, producing small red flowers, followed by pods four to five inches long, which are useful for stock feeding, &c.; has a thick stem, a spreading habit, and dark green leaves.



Cestrum Nocturnum (Night-scented Cestrum).

CESTRUM.

Aurantiacum. HH, 8ft. 1s.
Diurnum. HH, 4ft. 1s.
Nocturnum. HH, 6ft. 1s.
Free growing and blooming evergreen shrubs; some of them sucker freely, the flowers are yellow and creamy white.

CHÆNESTES.

Gesneroides. HH, 10ft. 1s.
A showy evergreen flowering shrub of good habit, with scarlet flowers.

CHIMONANTHUS.

Fragrans (Allspice.) H, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
A white flowered deciduous shrub, of considerable attractiveness; the flowers are beautifully sweet scented.

CHOROZEMA.

Cordata. HH, 2ft. 1s. 6d.
A dwarf plant of great beauty, with red or yellow flowers, with fine foliage; it can be trained; it is of creeping habit, though dwarf, and can be grown in pots.

CHOISYA.

Ternata. 1s. 6d.
Dwarf shrub, with flower like orange blossom.

CISTUS.

Formosus. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Lusitanicus. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Charming free blooming evergreen shrubs, with single rose-like flowers of a variety of colour; they will grow anywhere, and should always have a place.

CITHAREXYLUM.

Quadrangulare. 1s. 6d.
A very handsome quick-growing shrub.

CLIANTHUS.

Puniceus (Parrot's Beak). HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
A hardy evergreen, soft-wooded shrub, bunches of crimson flowers, shaped like a parrot's beak; fine foliage; trailing habit.

COFFEA.

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). HH, 4ft. 2s.
Requires shelter and a warm climate; fine evergreen flowering shrub.

COPROSMA.

Baueri, green. 6ft. 1s.
Variegata, variegated. 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Handsome evergreen hardy shrubs, with beautiful shining foliage; both varieties are very effective.

CORONILLA.

Glaucæ. H, 4ft. 1s.
Pretty little plant with small evergreen foliage, and yellow flowers produced in profusion.

CORYNOCARPUS.

Lævigatus (Karak Tree of New Zealand). HH, 15ft. 1s. 6d.
A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

COTONEASTER.

Buxifolia. H, 14ft. 1s. 6d.
Hardy evergreen shrub; handsome appearance; scarlet berries; of spreading habit.

CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn or May).

Oxyantha, white, single. H, 12ft. 1s.
Oxyantha, white, double. H, 12ft. 1s.
Oxyantha, pink. H, 12ft. 1s.
Oxyantha, red. H, 12ft. 1s.
Favourite family, well remembered in the month of May in the old country; are more suitable to the cooler districts.

CUPANIA.

Australis (Australian Tamarind). HH, 50ft. 2s. 6d.
A magnificent evergreen tree, of large size, with remarkable and beautiful foliage.

CUPHEA.

Platycentra. HH, 1½ ft. 1s.
Jarulensis. HH, 3ft. 1s.
Dwarf flowering plants, old favourites; flowers delicate tubes. *Platycentra* is bright scarlet, with black tips.

CYTISSUS (Laburnum).

Vulgare (Common Laburnum). A charming old English flowering tree, which is during the spring covered with beautiful pendent racemes of yellow flowers; it is deciduous, and will even flower near Sydney. H, 8ft. 1s. 6d.
Adami, purple. H. 1s. 6d.

DAPHNE.

Odora. HH, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Indica Rubra. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea. HH, 4ft. 2s.
Fortunii. HH, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Daphnes prefer a light moist soil and a warm situation. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, suitable for bouquets; universal favourites.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata, fl. pl. H, 1½ ft. 1s.
Gracilis. H, 1½ ft. 1s.
Mexicana. H, 4ft. 1s.
Scabra. H, 6ft. 1s.
Variegata. H, 2ft. 1s.
Beautiful flowering plants, which cannot be out of place; all the varieties produce white flowers and good foliage. *Gracilis* is a little gem and very dwarf; and *Crenata*, fl. pl., is a good companion to it; not evergreen.

DIERVILLIA (Wiegelia).

Amabilis. H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Amabilis Variegata. H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Middenfordiana. H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurata. H, 5ft. 1s.
These are very desirable and beautiful plants for the garden; they are profuse bloomers, and require but little attention. They produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers.

DIOSMA.

Ericoides. H, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Charming little evergreen plant, with light feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small starry white flowers; the foliage emits a strong perfume when rubbed.

DIPLACUS.

Grandiflora. H, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
A dwarf evergreen flowering shrub, well worthy a place in our gardens; nearly always in flower, and very attractive.

DOMBEYA.

Mastersi. HH, 8ft. 1s. 6d.
Dregiana. HH, 8ft. 1s. 6d.
Evergreen free flowering shrubs, with good foliage; flowers perfumed, white in colour, with yellow eye; requires plenty of space.

DORYANTHES.

Excelsa (Gigantic Lily). One of the most striking of our native flowering shrubs; from the centre of a large tuft of long leaves it throws up a spike of six feet, which is surmounted by a crown of scarlet flowers. HH, 10ft. 2s. 6d.
Palmeri, a North Australian species, flowering up the stem. HH. 2s. 6d.

DRACÆNA (Cordyline).

Nutans. 1s. 6d.
Cannæfolia. 1s. 6d.
Draco (Dragon's blood). 1s. 6d.
Stricta. 1s. 6d.
Handsome tropical looking plants, nearly hardy.

DURANTA.

Plumierii, blue. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Alba, white. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Elisiia, lilac. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
A pretty family of dwarf growing evergreen shrubs, very free flowering and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges.

EDWARDSIA.

Microphylla (New Zealand Laburnum). H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
A handsome evergreen flowering shrub, and quite hardy.

ELEAGNUS.

Longipes. Very elegant hardy shrub, the fruit is edible. See Novelties.

ELIOCARPUS.

Cyaneus. A handsome tree producing starry white flowers and blue berries. 1s. 6d.

ERICA.

Arborea. H.
Baccans. HH.
Bowiana. HH.
Cavendishii. HH.
Wilmorea. HH.
Wibleyil. HH.
Dwarf shrubs. 1s. 6d.

Ericas, or *Heaths* are gems either in the garden or in the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively grown as they deserve to be; perhaps because they are difficult to establish. They require a sheltered position and a partial shade.

ERIOSTEMON.

Nerifolius. HH, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
A very beautiful Australian evergreen shrub, producing rose or pink coloured flowers.

ERYTHRINA.

Bidwilli. HH, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
Cristagalli Grandiflora. HH, 12ft. 1s. 6d.
Cunninghami. HH, 14ft. 1s. 6d.
Camdenii. HH, 15ft. 1s. 6d.
Humei. See Novelties
Erythrina, or *Coral Trees*, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

ESCALLONIA.

Montavidiensis, white. H. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Rubra, pink. H. 3 ft. 1s.
 Exoniensis. White dwarf. 1s. 6d.
 Macrantha, scarlet. H. 3 ft. 1s.

Beautiful free flowering evergreen plants, all worth growing; Montavidiensis has white flowers borne in bunches; it will stand clipping. Rubra is of dwarf habit, deep green foliage, compact and free flowering.

EUCALYPTUS.

Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). H. 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Citriodora (lemon scented). H. 75 ft. 1s.
 Marginata (Jarrah). H. 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Calophyllum, rose. H. 1s. 6d.
 Ficifolia, scarlet. H. 1s. 6d.

We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum, the wonderful health-giving qualities of which are so well-known. In a young state it is very handsome, and grows very quickly. Citriodora is delightfully scented. Marginata, is the Jarrah of W.A.

EUGENIA.

Elliptica (Native Lili Pili). H. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Jambosa. H. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Ugnii. H. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Uniflora (Brazilian Cherry). A good fruit. H. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Beautiful myrtle leaved evergreens, rather slow growing, but ornamental; some of the varieties have blue and purple berries.

EUONYMOUS.

Japonicus. H. 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Variegatus. 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Radicans Variegatus. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage. Variegatus is beautifully marked with gold.

EUPHORBIA (Crown of Thorns).

Jacquiniflora. HH. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Splendens. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A curious and beautiful family of thorny plants, of dwarf habit. The shoots of splendens are hard and woody, with diminutive leaves, and strong prickles; bright crimson flowers produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower. Jacquiniflora is of a different habit, more erect, producing long shoots; flowers are very beautiful.

EUPOMATIA.

Laurina. HH. 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
 An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage; a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

FAGUS (Beech).

Sylvatica. H. 60 ft. 1s.
 Sylvatica Cupreus, copper coloured. H. 2s. 6d.
 Beautiful deciduous tree, largely grown in England, leaves of a beautiful green cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for the cooler districts of the colony.

FICUS.

Macrophylla. HH. 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Australis. HH. 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Nitida. HH. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 The Moreton Bay Fig is one of the best known trees in the colony; handsome evergreen of rapid growth, likes warm climate. Australis is small leaved, not so free growing as Macrophylla, but of a dense growth.

FRAXINUS (Common Ash).

Excelsior. H. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Excelsior Aurea. H. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A native of Britain; hardy and deciduous.

FORSYTHIA.

Viridissima. H. 5 ft. 1s.
 A deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers, produces freely, very attractive.

GALPHINIUM.

Glaucia. 1s. 6d.
 A beautiful dwarf shrub with yellow flowers.

GARDENIA.

Florida fl. pl. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Fortuni fl. pl. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Magnifica. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Radicans. HH. 1 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Radicans Variegata. HH. 1 ft. 2s. 6d.
 Thunbergiana. HH. 6 ft. 2s. 6d.
 G. Globosa. Flowers white and globose, very handsome. Tall Shrub. 1s. 6d.

Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green, and the lovely pure white flowers are most deliciously fragrant. Not particular as to soil, but require a warm situation.

GARRYA.

Elliptica. H. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Handsome evergreen flowering shrub, producing long drooping racemes of greenish white or yellow flowers in great abundance; a dwarf bush, or trained on a trellis; prefers a cool climate.

GOLDFUSSIA.

Anisophilla. HH. 3 ft. 1s.
 A dwarf and very pretty evergreen, with flowers of rich lavender.

GREVILLEA.

Fosterii. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Hillii. HH. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Robusta (Silky Oak). 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Grevillea Robusta, or Silky Oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds; grows remarkably quick; is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom; thrives best sheltered among other trees.

GREYA.

Sutherlandii. 1s. 6d.
 An attractive shrub, with large ornamental foliage.

HABROTHAMNUS.

Elegans. HH. 6 ft. 1s.
 Fascicularis. HH. 4 ft. 1s.
 A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to the Cestruums; they are free flowering and very hardy; flowers in bunches.

HEBECLINUM.

Ianthemum. 1s. 6d.
 Dwarf shrub, with beautiful terminal carymbs of lilac flowers.

HELIOTROPIUM (Heliotrope).

Triumph de Leigh. HH. 3 ft. 1s.
 President Garfield. HH. 2 ft. 1s.
 Peruvianum. HH. 2 ft. 1s.
 Voltairianum. HH. 2 ft. 1s.
 White Lady. HH. 2 ft. 1s.
 Most favourite group of dwarf-growing flowering plants. Flowers of several shades of blue, have a delightful perfume; should be in every garden.

HETROCENTIUM.

Roseum. HH. 1s. 6d.
 Free flowering semi-dwarf.

HIBISCUS.

Heterophyllum. HH. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Camdeni. HH. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Mutabilis. HH. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Mutabilis, fl. pl. HH. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Lutea. HH. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Syriacus Alba. H. 5 ft. 1s.
 Syriacus in variety. H. 5 ft. 1s.
 Andersonii. Dark crimson, with dark eye. HH. 1s. 6d.

General Courteges. See Novelties. HH.
 Seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

HUMULUS.

Lupulus (Hop of Commerce). 1s.

HYDRANGEA.

Hortensis. HH. 4 ft. 1s.
 Hortensis Variegata. HH. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Japonica. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Otaska. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Thomas Hogg. HH. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Indispensable to any flower garden; will grow in moist situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places they are generally pink. H. Variegata is a handsome white foliated plant, very attractive.

HYPERICUM.

Floribunda. H. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Webbii. Dwarf. H. 1s. 6d.
 Charming dwarf flowering plants, not more than four feet, producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

ILEX (Holly)

Aquifolium. H. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Alba Marginata. H. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Aurea. H. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Cornuta (Chinese Holly). H. 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Opaca. H. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A most beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright shining green foliage, generally prickly, and in winter they produce bright red berries. Some of the varieties thrive in almost any part of the colony, but most of them prefer a cool climate.

ILICIMUM.

Anisatum (Aniseed Tree). H. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A dwarf flowering evergreen shrub; a sacred tree of the Japanese.

INDIGOFERA (Indigo).

Decora. HH. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A pretty flowering evergreen, with rose coloured flowers; hardy, and can be grown out of doors or as a pot plant.

INGA.

Pulcherrima. HH. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A hardy flowering evergreen, having pendulous heads of scarlet flowers, and mimosa-like foliage.

JACARANDA.

Mimosaefolia. HH. 2s.
 A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful lavender flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful; the tree is deciduous; thirty or forty feet when full grown.

JASMINUM.

Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). H. 8 ft. 1s.
 A beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with a profusion of yellow flowers; very fragrant.

KERRIA.

Japonica. H. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Japonica, fl. pl. H. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A family of slender branched twiggy shrubs; they are neat in habit, bear yellow flowers, and are deciduous.

LAGERSTROMIA.

Indica (Pink). HH. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Indica Alba. HH. 10 ft. 2s.
 Indica Matthewsii. HH. 2s. 6d.
 Splendid flowering hardy deciduous shrub; the flowers are very handsome; pink and white in colour and distinct.

LAGUNARIA.

Pattersoni. HH. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
 One of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes. It courts the sea wind, and will lean towards the quarter from which the breeze blows in a peculiar manner. It is a native of Norfolk Island, beautiful pale pink flowers.



Hibiscus.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

LASIANDRA.

Macrantha. Very free flowering slender evergreen shrub; free growers, producing lovely deep blue single flowers; requires plenty of room and a sheltered situation. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Tomentosa. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. See Novelties.

LAURUS.

Ceylonica. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Nobilis (Sweet Bay). H, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful evergreens, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

LEYCESTERIA.

Formosa Variegata. 1s. 6d.
Handsome dwarf shrub.

LIGUSTRUM.

Japonicum. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lucidum. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Spicata. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Variegatum. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ligustrum, or *Privets*, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well and will grow in most soils. Some of them are pretty shrubs.

LINUM.

Trigynum. 1s.
A handsome dwarf yellow flowering shrub.

LIRIODENDRON.

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). H, 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Elegant hardy deciduous tree, large flowers, variegated with green, yellow, and orange; fragrant; splendid foliage; hardy and suitable for all parts of N.S.W.

LOPHOSTEMON.

Grandiflora. 1s. 6d.
A handsome shelter tree, suitable for mixing with pines and camphor.

MAGNOLIA.

Anonæfolia, evergreen. HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Bicolor. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Conspicua, deciduous. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora, white. HH, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea, deciduous. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
The *Magnolia* deserve a place in every garden. *Grandiflora* is an evergreen flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Foliage large and showy, and large, white, powerfully fragrant flowers. *Anonæfolia* is a pretty shiny leaved shrub, having curious pale chocolate coloured flowers, and a powerful odour, with a resemblance to old port wine. *Purpurea* and *Conspicua* are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

MELIA.

Azederach (Bead Trees). 1s. 6d.
Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

MELASTOMA.

Macrantha. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Malabathrica. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Requires a warm sheltered situation. A small evergreen plant; also suitable for pot culture.

MENZIESIA.

Prolifolia. H, 1½ ft. 1s. 6d.
Prolifolia Alba. H, 1½ ft. 1s. 6d.
Hardy heath-like plants, flowers white or purple, worthy a place.

MURRAYA.

Exotica. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed flowers, like small orange blossoms.

MUSA.

Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). 2s. 6d.
Very handsome large foliage, for sheltered situation.

MYRTUS (Myrtle).

Communis. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Romanus. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
A charming family of plants with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed if rubbed; flowers white, with many stamens; not hardy in the colder parts; as foliage for cut flowers myrtles cannot be excelled.

NANDINA.

Domestica. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
A pretty hardy dwarf flowering shrub, with clusters of flowers and yellow evergreen anthers, afterwards berries about the size of peas.

NEIREMBERGIA.

Gracilis. 1s.
Flowers tube shaped, white, streaked with purple, yellow centre; perennial.

NERIUM (Oleander).

Album. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Rosea. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
A favourite family of flowering shrubs, with large heads of brilliant colour of a bright rose crimson, with large flowers in clusters.

OLEA (Ornamental Olive).

Acuminata. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Suitable for hedges; fine dense dark green foliage.

OSMANTHUS.

Illicifolius. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Illicifolius Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Small leaved holly-like plants, compact habit; the flowers are abundant and very pretty.

PÆONIA.

Moutan, (Tree Peony), H, 3 ft. 3s. 6d.
Most charming garden plants, tuberous rooted; the flowers are of every shade of colour, from brilliant crimson to pure white.

PAULOWNIA.

Imperialis. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very beautiful hardy deciduous tree, with large leaves and an abundance of spikes of flowers. Corolla, pale violet, with dark spots.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange or Syringa).

Coronarius. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Grandiflorus. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Grandiflorus fl. pl., double very handsome. 1s 6d.
Aureus. H, 1s. 6d.
Hardy plants bearing single and double white flowers, when flowering is over the old wood should be cut out to encourage new growth. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

PHORMIUM TENAX (New Zealand Flax).

Tenax (New Zealand Flax). 5 ft. 1s.
Tenax Variegata. 7 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tenax Colensoi. 1s. 6d.
A fibre plant of great value, the variegated varieties are very ornamental, the grand sword-shaped leaves being veined with gold.



Musa Ensete.

PHOTINIA.

Serulata (Chinese Hawthorn). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
A fine foliage, hardy evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white, leaves deep green.

PITTOSPORUM.

Undulatum. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Eugenoides. H, 15 ft. 1s.
Eugenoides Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Nigrescens Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tobira. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tobira Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
All the *Pittosporum* are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery; the first three are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges.

PLATANUS (Plane).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). H, 50 ft. 1s.
Most handsome deciduous tree, suitable for avenues or pleasure grounds; quick growing, and a splendid shade tree, with large leaves.

PLUMBAGO.

Capensis. HH, 5 ft. 1s.
Larpentæ. HH, 1 ft. 1s.
Rosea. HH, 1 ft. 1s. 6d.
A favourite family of free flowering plants of several shades; *Capensis* is of a lovely blue.

POINSETTIA.

Pulcherrima. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very striking spring flowering shrub, producing beautiful bright crimson bracts six inches across on the points of the shoots of previous seasons; the leaves follow the flower. This is a magnificent plant.

POINCIANA.

Regia, yellow and crimson; very beautiful. 1s. 6d.

POLYGALA.

Grandis. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Polygala suits our climate well; it is a pretty evergreen flowering shrub, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry; it is sometimes grown as hedges.

POPULUS (Poplar).

Argentia (poplar). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Bolleana, silver-leaved. See Novelties.
Dilitata (black poplar). H, 70 ft. 1s.
Tremula (Aspen). H, 50 ft. 1s.
The varieties of this fine deciduous hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines and other evergreens predominate.

PROTEA MELLIFERA.

Handsome medium growing shrub with many white and pink flowers about four inches long, with a remarkable wax-like appearance. H, 2s.
This plant is now very scarce, but is a grand shrub, with beautiful flowers, white tipped with pink, about six inches long.

PUNICA (Pomegranate).

Granatum (Common Pomegranate). H, 10 ft. 1s.
Granatum fl. pl. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Granatum Nana fl. pl. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Granatum Alba fl. pl. H, 0 ft. 1s. 6d.
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

PYRUS (Cydonia).

Japonica. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Free flowering deciduous hardy shrubs with beautiful scarlet flowers; prefers a cool climate, and if grown on a wall will flower freely.
Aucuparia. Mountain Ash. 1s. 6d.

QUERCUS (Oak).

Pedunculata (English Oak). H, 60 ft. 1s.
Cerris (Turkey Oak). H, 50 ft. 1s.
Rubur. H, 70 ft. 1s.
Virens (Live Oak). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Coccinea, scarlet. 1s.
Rubra, red. 1s.
A hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring the cooler districts of the colony; deciduous and slow growing.

RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Ovata. H, 4 ft. 1s.
A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing a abundance of white pink tinted flowers of the size of the English hawthorn evergreens.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS.

TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

RHODODENDRON, 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Ponticum, varieties. H, 8 6d.
Album. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hybrids. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hybridum. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Charming tribe of plants for the cooler high parts of the colony; hard wooded evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours; they prefer a light or peat soil.

ROGEIRA.

Macrophylla, bright salmon. A splendid flowering shrub allied to Rondeletia. 1s. 6d.

ROYENA.

Lucida (African Bladder Nut or Snowdrop Tree). HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

An evergreen shrub with white flowers, afterwards red fleshy fruit when ripe, leaves dark green.

RONDELETIA.

Speciosa. HH, 3 ft. 2s. 6d.
Versicolor. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Splendid ornamental flowering plants of great beauty: evergreen; prefers mild climate and shelter.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS.

Rosemary. 1s.

RHUS.

Succedaneum, Cotinus or Succidanea (Red Lac Sumach). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

The foliage is ornamental; deciduous; the leaves change to bright crimson in the autumn.

RUSSELLIA.

Juncea. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Multiflora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A small family of plants with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental, and suitable for outdoor and green-house culture; scarlet flowers.

RUSCUS.

Latifolius. H, 1½ ft. 1s. 6d.

A small genus of hardy plants with erect branches, slightly woody stems; bears small flowers followed by berries.

SALIX (Willow).

Aurea, golden variety. H, 40 ft. 1s.
Babylonica. H, 60 ft. 1s.
Cupreus, purple. 1s.

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow), thrives well in light moist soils; it will grow best near ponds or water-courses and even in water if not too deep.

SAMBUCUS.

Folius Aurea, golden leaved. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Folius Argentea, silver leaved. H. 1s. 6d.

A very pretty genus of hardy deciduous ornamental trees. It is a native of Britain, and comprises the well-known Elder, a useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cooler regions.

SCHINUS.

Molle (Californian Pepper Tree). H, 25 ft. 1s. to 1s. 6d. Price per 100 on application.

A beautiful fast growing graceful tree, light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

SPARMANNIA.

Africana (white and blue.) 1s. 6d.
Handsome quick-growing shrub.

SPIRÆA.

Corymbosa. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Douglassii. 3 ft. 1s.
Grandiflora. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Grandiflora, Frunifolia. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora fl. pl. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Reevesiana. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous, free blooming and useful shrubs; a large family of plants, a few varieties only of which we name.

STENOCARPUS.

Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). A beautiful tree; flowers bright red, produced in clusters, large, handsome foliage; evergreen and hardy in the warmer parts of the colony. HH, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

Salignus (Beefwood). HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

STERCULEA.

Diversifolia (Kurrajong). HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Heterophylla (Bottle Tree). HH, 30 ft. 2s. 6d.

A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but very fine dense foliage, and very ornamental. A native of New South Wales.

STRELITZIA.

Regina Augusta. HH, 2s. 6d.

Very handsome, suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped, almost bird-like in its fine colours, pale blue and rich golden shades.

SWAINSONIA.

Greyana and others. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

A beautiful family of dwarf growing, soft-wooded plants, producing a profusion of pea-shaped flowers of charming colours, hardy in the warmer districts, and can also be grown in pots.

SYNCARPIA.

Laurifolia (Turpentine) HH. 1s. 6d.

Is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.

SYRINGA (English Lilac).

Persica (Lilac). H. 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris (Lilac). H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Varieties, named. H. 1s. 6d.

A charming old English favourite; deciduous, but in the spring it is covered with beautiful pendant bunches of perfumed lilac flowers, which are followed by the leaves. They thrive in all districts of our colony.

TECOMA.

Capensis. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Fulva. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Rosea. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Velutina. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Mackeni. HH. 1s. 6d.

Capensis and Velutina are valuable evergreen shrubs flowering more or less all the year round. Fulva, Rosea and Mackeni are semi-climbers and may either be used as shrubs or climbing plants.

TELOPEA (Waratah).

Speciosissima. 5 ft. 2s.

A gorgeous Australian native plant, producing magnificent large heads of brilliant crimson flowers; good shining foliage.

THEA.

Bohea (Tea of Commerce). HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Only in warm sheltered places, when it can be grown as an ornamental shrub, not quite hardy.

TILIA (Linden).

Europea (Linden). H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

An old English favourite, deciduous and hardy.

ULMUS (Elm).

Campestris (English Elm). H, 80 ft. 1s.
Chinensis (Chinese Elm). H, 30 ft. 1s.
Montana (Wych Elm). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Purpurea. H, 60 ft. 1s.

A well-known family of splendid shade trees, all worthy a place, but the Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful. It has a drooping habit, with small dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

VERONICA.

Coerulea. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Gracilis. H, 2 ft. 1s.
Hendersonii. H, 2 ft. 1s.
Hendersonii, Variegata. 3 ft. 1s.
Speciosa. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Turnerii. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A useful tribe of free blooming soft-wooded plants, the several varieties bear racemes of blue, purple, and white flowers.

VITEX.

Agnus Castus. HH. 1s. 6d.

Handsome quick growing shrub.

VIBURNUM.

Tinus (Laurustinus). H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sieboltii. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Opulus (Guelder Rose). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lucidum. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocephalum (Gigantic Guelder Rose). 2s. 6d.
Suspensum. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Plicatum. H. 2s.
Tomentosum. 2s.

As ornamental foliage plants they are well worthy a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. Tinus (Laurustinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Tomentosum, the foliage is beautifully crenulated and of a deep green colour; flowers white and very handsome. All thrive equally well in the coldest as in the hottest parts of New South Wales.

YUCCA.

Alcfolia Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 2s. 6d.
Filamentosa. HH, 4 ft. 2s.
Gloriosa. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Quadricolor. HH, 3 ft. 3s. 6d.
Recurva. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine genus of plants, very ornamental on banks or rockeries or dry places, some of them producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers; very hardy, and will grow anywhere in a warm climate, even in pots or vases. Alcfolia Variegata is a superbly variegated variety, growing quickly and producing a most symmetrical plant, its green leaves variegated with yellow; it grows to a height of eight to ten feet.



Yucca—Alcfolia Variegata.

Trees Suitable for Specimen Plants for Lawns or Selected Prominent Positions.

H.—Hardy. H.H.—Half Hardy. For Prices, see General List.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA. HH. (Norfolk Island Pine), near the coast.
ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII. H.
CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA. H.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. H.
CEDRUS DEODORA. H.
PINUS INSIGNIS. H.
LIBOCEDRUS DECURENS. H.

QUERCUS (Oak). H.
ABIES EXCELSA. H.
THUJA AUREA. H.
ILEX (Holly). H.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS.

Suitable for Covering Fences, Arbours, Verandah Pillars, &c.

This List contains a choice selection. With the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits.

H (Hardy). HH (Half Hardy).



Virginian Creeper (Showing habit of growth).

AMPELOPSIS (Virginian Creeper).

Hederacea. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Veitchii. 20 ft. 1s.
 Is a well-known favourite, hardy and a rapid grower, with fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

ANTIGONON.

Leptopus. HH, 50 ft. 2s. 6d.
 A charming slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose coloured flowers and bracts and delicate tendrils.

APIOS.

Tuberosa. A hardy quick growing tuberous rooted trailer; of very pretty and elegant habit.
 1s. 6d.
Elegans. 1s. 6d.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Grandiflora. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.
 Interesting plant, with handsome foliage and singularly shaped flowers, a fine creeper for a wall, fence, or sides of bush house.

BIGNONIA.

Capreolata. HH, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chirere. 20 ft. 2s. 6d.
Excelsa. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Venusta, orange. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tweediana, yellow. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lindleyana. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Jasminoides. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. *Venusta* when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange coloured flowers.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

Glabra, rose lilac. HH, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hessiana Magnifica. 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Speciosa. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Spectabilis, rose lilac. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Splendens, crimson. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

They like a warm northerly aspect and shelter, their brilliant crimson bracts develop the small greenish flowers. Bougainvilleas are magnificent when in flower, and they continue in bloom for a long time. *Glabra* may be grown as a shrub, but is best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect. *Spectabilis* and *Splendens* are also magnificent climbers.

CANAVALLIA.

Bonariensis. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

CISSUS.

Heterophyllus Variegatus. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

COBÆA.

Scandens. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 This is one of our best creepers, and very suitable for covering a trellis; it grows freely, has fine foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom; colour, violet blue; it is evergreen and quite hardy.

CLEMATIS.

Beauty. H, 10 ft. 2s.
Fortunii. 5 ft. 2s.
Gem. 10 ft. 2s.
Isabella. 10 ft. 2s.

John Gould Veitch. 10 ft. 2s. 6d.
Jackmanii. 10 ft. 2s. 6d.
Lady Boyle. 10 ft. 2s.
Mrs. S. E. Baker. 10 ft. 2s.
Miss Bateman. 10 ft. 2s.
Prince Victor. 10 ft. 2s.
Queen Victoria. 10 ft. 2s.
Sieboldii. 20 ft. 2s.
Sophia. 10 ft. 2s.
The Duchess. 10 ft. 2s.
Montana (American Virgin Bower). A valuable climber suitable for all parts of the colony.
 1s. 6d.

Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; when they are grown on a trellis they are very effective; they produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours; they are magnificent, stand a long time, and will repay any trouble in their cultivation.

FICUS.

Stipulata. (Climbing Fig). HH, 23 ft. 1s.
 This is a pretty little creeper for covering a wall or fence; in the first stages its leaves are small and clinging, and the shoots having small rootlets will make fast to anything against which it is trained; if allowed to grow freely without clipping its leaves become coarse and large, and quite alter its appearance.

GELSEMIUM.

Sempervirens. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A beautiful climber; corolla of the flower is deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

HEDERA.

Helix (Ivy). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Helix Rægneriana. H, 40 ft. 1s.
Helix Rhomboidea Variegata. 20 ft. 1s.
Latifolia Maculata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Palmata. 10 ft. 1s.
Tricolor Marginata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.



Hoya Carnosa (Wax Plant).

HOYA CARNOSA (Wax Plant).

Beautiful climber with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted. Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but it is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a green house. Must have abundant drainage, and is fond of old lime and brick rubbish mixed with the soil.

IPOMÆA.

Learii. 25 ft. 1s.
Bona Nox. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Picifolia. 50 ft. 1s.
 Perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

JASMINUM (Jasmine).

Gracile. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflorum. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sambac. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pubescens. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A beautiful tribe of well-known sweet scented creepers and climbers; they are all hardy, except in the coldest districts.

JUSTICIA.

Cydonæfolia. HH, 1s. 6d.
 Very handsome plant.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

Aurea Reticulata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Coccinea. 15 ft. 1s.
Caprifolium. (English). 20 ft. 1s.
Japonica. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A large family of charmingly scented flowered climbers and trailers, with fine foliage of quick growth; flowers abundantly.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS—Continued.



Rhynchospermum.

MANETTIA.

Glabra. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border, bush house, or conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large tube-like flowers.

MANDEVILLEA.

Suaveolens. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful slender deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers and fine foliage.

MAURANDYA.

Alba. HH, 10 ft. 1s.

Barclayana. HH, 15 ft. 1s.

A beautiful close-growing little climber; would do well on a wire fence or on a verandah trellis, the flowers and leaves are small, but are produced so abundantly as to give the plants in flower a most charming appearance.

OXERA PULCHELLA.

Producing panicles of waxy white flowers. HH, 10 ft. 2s.

PASSIFLORA.

Alata. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Constance Elliott. H, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Cerulea blue. H. 1s.

Empress Eugenie. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Eduilis. (Edible Passion Fruit). HH, 30 ft. 1s.

Eynesford Gem. (See Novelties). H, 2s. 6d.

Kermisina. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Racemosa. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.

Decaisneana. HH, 20 ft. 2s.

Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis or a wall, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the Species bear fruit; *P. Eduilis* is a very common fruit in our markets, and highly esteemed.

PHASEOLUS.

Carracalla (Snail Flower). HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

A slender climber with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers, shell-shaped: very curious and beautiful.

QUISQUALIS INDICA.

Handsome flowering plant of quick growth. HH, 2s. 6d.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

Jasminoides. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Argentea Maculata. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Japonica Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Jasminoides is a bright perfumed white flowered creeper, of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts; the other varieties are also worth cultivation.

SOLANUM.

Jasminoides. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

SOLLYA

(Australian Blue Bell Creeper).

Heterophylla. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

STEPHANOTIS.

Floribunda. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.

Stephanotis is prized as a first-class plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.

STIGMAPHYLLUM.

Ciliatum. producing orchid-like flowers. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

TECOMA.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine). 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Radicans (Trumpet Flower). 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

TACSONIA (Passion Flower).

Exoniensis. HH, 20 ft. 1s.

Manicata. HH, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

Morti. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Mollisimi. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Van Volxemii. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

This family is distinguished from the *Passiflora* by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of their flowers: they are very handsome, quick growing, beautiful climbers.

THUNBERGIA.

Alata. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Alba. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Laurifolia Harrisonii. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

WISTARIA.

Sinensis. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sinensis fl. pl. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sinensis Alba. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Frutescens. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Megasperma. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Wistaria Sinensis is a handsome climber and strikingly unlike any other. In deep soil it grows to an enormous size. The flowers are blue, and hang in pendant clusters a foot long. The time of flowering is early spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. The *Megasperma* is our Native *Wistaria*, a very pretty variety.

❖ AVENUE AND SHELTER TREES. ❖

Growing from 30 to 50 feet. To be planted 30 feet apart. Assorted—Price, £5 per 100; 15s. per dozen; 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Evergreen and deciduous trees to be planted alternately in each row. The charming freshness of the young foliage of deciduous trees, during spring, is a refreshing contrast with the dull green on the evergreen trees, they should therefore be planted alternately with them.

Warm Districts of the Colony.

Trees for Back Row.

EVERGREEN.

MORETON BAY FIG (*Ficus Macrophylla*).
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE (*A. Excelsa*), coast only.
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silky Oak).
CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus Chinensis*).
ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII.
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA (Scented Gum).
BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUM.
LOPHOSTEMON GRANDIFLORUM.
PINUS INSIGNIS.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.
ACMENA PENDULA.
CAMPHOR.

DECIDUOUS.

PLANE.
POPLAR.
WHITE CEDAR.
TULIP TREE.
HORSE CHESTNUT.

Trees for Front Row.

EVERGREEN.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENOIDES.
ARBUTUS CANARIENSE.
CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA.
HIBISCUS CAMDENI.
ABIES EXCELSA.
QUERCUS VIRENS (Evergreen Oak).
ACMENA.
BALOGHIA LUCIDA.
LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM.
PHOTINIA GLABRA.
OLEA ACUMINATA.
FICUS NITIDA.
EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA.
CERATOPETALUM APETALON.
LAURUS NOBILIS.

DECIDUOUS.

RHUS SUCCEDANUM.

For Colder Districts of the Colony.

Trees for Back Row.

EVERGREEN.

PINUS INSIGNIS.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.
LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS.
CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus Chinensis*).
PINUS HALAPENSIS.
QUERCUS VIRENS (E. Oak).
SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree).
PINUS PINEA.
TAXODIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

DECIDUOUS.

OAKS.
PLANE.
ENGLISH ELM.
BEECH.
HORSE CHESTNUT.
MELIA AZEDERACH.
SYCAMORE.
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

Trees for Front Row.

EVERGREEN.

JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA.
PHOTINIA GLABRA.
LAURUS NOBILIS (Laurel).
ILEX (Chinese Holly).
VIBURNUM TINUS.
ESCALLONIA MONTAVIDIENSIS.
THUJA CHINENSIS.
ARBUTUS UNEDO.
CERASUS LUSITANICUS.
ILICUM ANISATUM.

DECIDUOUS.

GOLDEN ASH.
DOUBLE HAWTHORN.
LABURNUM.
DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH.
PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.
MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.

These lists are merely as a guide. We shall be glad to advise our patrons more fully on the subject, upon application.

AVENUE AND SHELTER TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED THUS, IN DOUBLE ROW:—

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

❖ CONIFERS & TAXADS. ❖

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Specimen Plants always on hand, price, according to size, on application. Except where otherwise marked, all are hardy.



Araucaria Excelsa.

ARAUCARIA.

- Excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine). HH, 100 to 150 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cunninghami. HH, 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cookii. HH, 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Bidwillii. H, 100 to 150 ft. 1s. 6d.
Imbricata. H, 100 to 150 ft. 3s. 6d.
Braziliensis. H, 100 to 150 ft. 2s. 6d.

A magnificent family of grand ornamental trees which should be used freely in all plantations. *Excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine), of fine symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy and not particular to soil. *Cunninghami*, a very handsome tree; its foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; foliage dark green; branching habit, native of Queensland. *Bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya Pine), handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly; the long graceful branches often reaching to the ground, grows in most parts of the colony. *Imbricata* and *Braziliensis* are the Monkey Puzzle plants. Very fine symmetrical shaped prickly leaved. Thriving only in cold winter districts.

ABIES.

- Alba*. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cephalonia. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Douglasii. 100 to 150 ft. 2s. 6d.
Excelsa. 70 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Smithiana. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Large Plants, 6s.

A beautiful tribe of Fir Trees of symmetrical habit of growth, rather slow grower, but should be in every shrubbery and avenue. During spring, when they are making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; are very effective, and quite hardy anywhere.

CEDRUS.

- Deodora*. 50 to 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Atlantica. 80 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.
 Beautiful trees in all stages of their growth; rather slow growers, but should be more generally grown. *Deodora* should have a sheltered position, where it can spread out its great wing-like branches and cover the whole surface of the ground; with tall trees for a background it thrives admirably.

CEPHALOTAXUS.

- Fortunii*. 20 to 30 ft. 2s. 6d.

CHAMÆCYPARIS.

- Sphæroides*. 12 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Variegata. 12 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

CRYPTOMERIA.

- Elegans*. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. 60 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Fine ornamental dwarf tree from Japan; hardy, but prefers good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans*, of upright habit, well branched, and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. *Japonica*, a rapid-growing dwarf tree, pyramidal habit, branches numerous and pendulous; bright green foliage; hardy, like *Elegans*.

CUNNINGHAMIA.

- Lanceolata*. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress).

- Lambertiana*, True. 50 to 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Lambertiana, Aurea. 80 to 50 ft. 2s. 6d.
Macrocarpa. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lawsoniana. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Benthamiana. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Corneyana. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chinensis. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Elegans. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Goveniana. 20 to 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Majestica. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pendula. 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sempervirens. 30 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Torulosa. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

The best known and most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a large number and variety of beautiful quick growing trees; they all do well near Sydney and other parts of the colony. *Lambertiana*, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows fifteen to twenty feet in three years; of dense habit; pyramidal, branching to the ground; hardy, will stand cutting freely, and can be grown as a hedge or breakwind or as a specimen lawn tree. *Lambertiana Aurea*, a beautiful variety of the above, not quite so quick growing, more branching in its habit, of a bright golden colour, particularly attractive. All the other species have special qualities for beauty, especially selected from a great number of varieties.

DACRYDIUM.

- Elatum*. 50 to 60 ft. 3s. 6d.
 A large timber tree of slow growth, somewhat resembling Spruce, very ornamental.

DAMMARA.

- Australis*. 50 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.
Australis Robusta. 70 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.

Handsome trees, indigenous to Australia and New Zealand, but only suitable to the coast districts of our colony.

FRENELA (Callitris).

- Cupressiformis*. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pyramidalis. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A pretty dwarf-growing tree with slender branches, pretty foliage and berries; not quite hardy.

JUNIPERUS.

- Bermudiana*. 20 ft to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chinensis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hibernica. 5 to 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocarpa. 60 ft. to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Oxycedrus. 10 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Virginiana. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Hardy upright-growing Conifers, will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage, and contrast with *Cupressus* or *Pines*. The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of a compact habit; look well as single specimens on lawns.

LIBOCEDRUS.

- Chiliensis*. 50 to 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Doniana. 30 to 40 ft. 2s.
Decurrens. 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). Dwarf; handsome tree, is densely branched, conical shaped; not hardy in the colder parts of our colony; the leaves are scale formed, compressed in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows; it bears a small flower and fruit; its leaves are aromatic. *Decurrens* forms a magnificent specimen tree for a lawn, with bright, glossy, green foliage.

Large trees, 7s. 6d. to 10s.

PINUS.

- Excelsa*. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Insignis. 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
Halapensis. 100 to 150 ft. 1s.
Canariensis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Longifolia. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Benthamiana (Ponderosa), a well-grown tree. 1s. 6d.
Maritima. 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
Muricata. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Pinaster. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Pinea. 50 to 90 ft. 1s.
Strobus. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Sylvestris (Scotch Fir). 80 to 100 ft. 1s.

This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation; they are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishment, or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations. Price per hundred on application.

PHYLLOCLADUS.

- Trichomanoides*. 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

PICEA.

- Amabilis*. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Balsamea (Balm of Gilead or Balsam Fir). 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Webbiana. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Picea closely allied to *Abies*. A magnificent family of handsome trees of elegant tapering habit of growth, with branches of bright foliage. The above form valuable lawn specimen trees, and although possibly better suited for high altitudes, still generally they thrive in any part of the colony.



Cedrus Deodora.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—Continued.

PODOCARPUS.

Spinulosus (Illawarra Pine). A much branched erect shrub. 50 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.

RETINOSPORA.

Ericoides. 10 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Obtusa. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Plumosa. 10 to 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Squarrosa. 15 to 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from fifteen to twenty feet high, closely allied to the *Cupressus* family which they resemble; their habit is close, branching, and pyramidal.

SALISBURIA.

Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree). 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine tree with foliage somewhat resembling an *Adiantum* but produced in fern like shape; it is not evergreen, however, and requires the temperature of our milder climate.

TAXODIUM.

Distichum. 50 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sempervirens (Redwood). 60 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

TAXUS.

Baccata. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. 10 to 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Taxus (Yew). A very handsome family of tree shrubs, quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.

THUJA.

Occidentalis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s.
Orientalis. 30 to 40 ft. 1s.
Orientalis Aurea. 4 to 8 ft. From 1s. 6d.
A very beautiful family of plants of compact dwarf habit of growth. *Orientalis Aurea* is a golden *Thuja* of great beauty suitable for small gardens and lawn embellishment; hardy anywhere, except in coldest districts.

THUYOPSIS.

Borealis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dolobrata. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dolobrata Variegata. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
A hardy evergreen coniferous tree resembling the *Thuja*, but of slower growth.

WELLINGTONIA

(The Big Tree of California).

Gigantea (*Sequoia*). 350 to 400 ft. 2s. 6d.
In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and although rather slow growing it is always worthy a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the colony.



Pinus Insignis (See opposite page).

FOR SPECIAL LIST

OF AVENUE & SHELTER TREES

With Directions for Planting, and most suitable kinds to use,

SEE PAGE 76.

❖ CAMELLIAS. ❖

THESE grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in our climate. The best soil for the *Camellia* is a strong, deep, well-drained loam, with liberal manuring, say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet, if permitted. With proper attention, fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs, so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in bloom from May to September. Of course the *Camellia* is not hardy in our colder districts.

Price from 1s. 6d. to 5s., according to size.

Alba Ornatissima. Beautiful, large white.
Alba Plena. Double, white, fine.
Albertus. Carmine, white stripes.
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose.
Archduchess Augusta. Red, white stripes.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Atrorubens. Dark red.
Augusta Superba. Pink, cupped.
Bealii Rosea. Rosy crimson.
Bonomaina. White stripes, splendid flower.
Bicolor de la Reine. White, shaded pink, and rose.
Brenda. Rose, 1-lee bloomer.
Camilio Galli. Large, imbricated, one-half the flower sometimes white and the other half red.
Camille Brozzoni. Crimson, white stripes.
Candidissima. White, very beautiful.
Cora L. Barton. Flesh, cherry colour stripes.
Chandlerii. Carnation, sometimes mottled white.
Cleopatra. White, striped pink.
Chats. Brilliant rich rose, flower good.
Contessa Tozzoni. Pale rose, margined with white.
Comtesse Calina. Pure white, fine.
Countess of Derby. White, striped rose.
Cup of Beauty. White and rose striped.
Dionisia Poniatowski. Pure white, perfect flower.

Donckelarii. Scarlet, mottled with white.
Dryade. Rose, fine form.
Edith. Rosy pink, large and double.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid, white fringed.
Grunelli. White, free bloomer.
Harriett Beecher Sheather. Rosy salmon, fine flower, free bloomer.
Henri Favre. Salmon rose, fine shape.
Imbricata. White, striped with rose.
Il Cygno. Pure white, perfect shape.
Iris. White, marked rose.
Innocence. Pure white, splendid.
Isabella. Large and handsome, white.
Jouvani. Rose, shading to crimson.
Jubilee. Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid.
Lady St. Clair. Creamy white, pink stripes.
La Pace. White, shaded rose, striped crimson.
Lavinia Maggi. White, crimson blotches.
Lavinia Maggi Rosea. Rose, mottled white.
Lefevriana. Very large, rich rose.
Leda. Delicate blush.
Leviathan. Very large, rosy scarlet.
Leeana Superba. Deep crimson, cupped.
Lowii. Crimson, white stripe.
Lombardii. Very large, shaded rose.

Mariana Talenti. Outer petals crimson, shading to salmon pink.
Maria Theresa. Blush, crimson spots.
Matteo Molina. Pink, shaded rose.
Mrs. Mort. Flesh splendidly imbricated.
Nitida. Fine, rosy salmon.
Nivalis. Pure white, finely imbricated.
Picta. Rose, marbled with white.
Pius XI. Crimson blotched with white.
Prince Frederick William. Superb rose, reflexed perfect shape.
Prince Albert. White, tipped carmine.
Queen Victoria. Deep rose, white striped.
Roma Risorta. Soft rose, veined crimson.
Sarah Frost. Bright red, splendid.
Storyi. Bright rose, mottled white.
Stella Polare. Carnation, striped.
Tricolor. White, striped carmine.
Variegata. Rosy crimson and white.
Valteveredo. Vivid rose, fine.
Venus de Medicis. Crimson, veined rose.
Virginia Franco. Rose, changing to soft pink, flesh margin.
Wilderii. Rose, fine form.
Wrightii. Rich crimson, large, magnificent.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

CLOSELY allied to the *Azalea*. We offer grand hybrids of the best continental varieties, at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. each; they make beautiful bush-house plants, may be either kept in large pots or boxes or planted out. They are not particular as to soil, and, providing shelter from the hot sun and a fair amount of water is supplied, they will amply repay cultivation. They may also be planted in a prepared shady border, but must not have trees overhanging them. They are all free growing, and for diversity and wonderful colours cannot be surpassed. Varieties and prices on application.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

❖ AZALEAS. ❖

AS early spring flowering evergreen shrubs this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired. A good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight, until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding spring will not be so prime. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep, after planting mulch about the plants till they become established. They can be grown as pot plants very successfully, and are suitable either for bush house or verandah; for specimen plants they should be in six or eight-inch pots. We have excised many varieties which can be obtained on application. In very cold districts they may be grown with great success in bush houses, either planted in the ground or in pots. The plate gives a fair illustration of the general features of the new continental varieties now catalogued.

Strong well-grown Plants, 1s. 6d. each, except those otherwise marked.



Azalea.

CONTINENTAL VARIETIES.

We offer the following beautiful continental varieties. They are a complete departure from general list previously offered, being far superior to any yet imported.

Good Plants 3s. each.

- ANTIGONE.** Bright red, shaded with purple, a fine large double variety.
- ARLEQUIN.** Pink ground, splashed and striped with purple, quite double and very distinct.
- BARON KILLISCH VON HORN.** A large single variety, colour purplish crimson.
- CANDIDISSIMA.** A splendid large single pure white variety.
- COLOMBO.** White, striped and splashed with rose, quite double and very pretty.
- CONCORDIA.** Beautiful clear red, fine and double.
- EBORINA PLENA.** Fine large double white.
- EURUS.** White, striped and splashed with purple, double and very distinct.
- GARTEN DIRECTEUR KAUSS.** A grand double white variety.
- GENERAL POSTMEISTER STEPHEN.** A large single flower of beautiful deep crimson colour, great substance in petals, good and distinct.
- GROSSHERZOG LUDWIG VON HESSEN.** A fine large double orange scarlet variety, quite distinct.
- IMBRICATA.** A most superb double white variety, occasionally flaked with rose.
- HELEN BRUGGERMAN.**
- HERMIONE.** Double, clear purplish rose, a very distinct colour.
- MADAME ESTELLE CUVELLIER.** White, striped and splashed with light red, flowers semi-double, good and distinct.
- MADAME HERMAN SEIDEL.** A large double white variety.
- MAGNET (Amœna variety).** This variety produces a profusion of soft rosy pink flowers, the centre bright pink, upper petals speckled at the base with bright rose.
- MR. R. VERLINDEN.** A beautiful single variety, deep rose, a great improvement on Reine des Roses.
- NIOBE.** Pure white double flowers of fine form and substance.
- OBERST VON KUSTSINSKY.**
- PHŒBUS.** Deep salmon red, with large purplish crimson spot on top petals, flowers semi-double, a very showy variety.
- SOUVENIR D'ARTHUR VEITCH.** Single red, upper petals spotted with maroon, fine shaped flower.
- ZAMPA.** A splendid double rosy purple flower, very distinct.

Alba. Beautiful, waxy white.
Alba Magna. Large white
Amœna. Double rose, very neat.
Atrorubens. Deep scarlet.
Baron de Vriere. White, striped red.
Bernhard Andrea. Double, rosy purple.
Coloris Nova. Crimson magenta.
Coronata. Fine rosy red.
Dominique Vervæenne. Rose, white margin.
Empress Eugénie. Rich pink.

Etendard de Flandre. White, scarlet flake.
Eugene Mazel. Bright red, shaded with violet and blue.
Duke of Connaught. Bright crimson.
Eulalie van Geert. Pink, carmine spots.
Flag of Truce. Pure white, double.
Grand Duchess de Bade. Bright orange scarlet, inclined to double.
Mortii. White, shaded with cream.
President Victor van den Hecke. White ground, rose and crimson stripes.

Reine Des Pays Bas. Rose, white and crimson.
Roi D'Hollande. Dark red, spotted with black.
Rhododendriflora. Large, crimson. 2s. 6d.
Sinensis. Bright yellow, splendid bloom.
Sinensis Rubra. Red. 2s. 6d.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. A double blush, striped with rose, margined with white.
Splendens. Fine, rosy salmon.
Stella. Orange scarlet, stained violet.
Vitata Punctata. Violet rose, veined, fine.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

Splendid deciduous hardy shrubs, suitable for all parts of the Colony; very free flowering, and a variety of colours. 1s. 6d.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

Herbaceous and Tender Green-House Plants.

H.—Hardy. HH.—Half-Hardy.

ABBREVIATIONS. T.—Tender, requiring green-house culture. P.—Pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

ACANTHUS.

Mollis. H. 1s. Ornamental foliage perennial plants, producing spikes of white or rose flowers, eighteen inches high.

ALPINIA.

Nutans. HH. 1s.

A graceful plant from India, which is somewhat reed-like in its habit of growth, producing tall shoots six to eight feet, surrounded by a beautiful drooping raceme of perfumed pink flowers; will require considerable space, as it does best in a clump.

ANEMONE.

Japonica. H. Pink. 1s.

Japonica. Alba Honorine Joubert, pure white. 1s.

Two beautiful herbaceous plants of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems two feet, flowers abundantly in clusters, single, hardy.

ANTHEMIS.

Nobilis Chamomile (for edging). H. 6d.

ANTHURIUM.

Cordifolium. TP. 2s. 6d.

Crystallinum. TP. 3s. 6d.

Scherzerianum has small foliage, but beautiful crimson flowers. TP. 3s. 6d.

A remarkable family of Stove and Green House Plants, some of the varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

ASPARAGUS.

Plumosus. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful evergreen climber, suitable for outdoor and pot culture, with lovely feathery foliage.

Virgatus. TP. 1s. 6d.

A charming plot plant, with graceful, mosslike and feathered leaves, much esteemed as foliage for bouquets.

BEGONIA.

Hendersonii. HH. 1s.

Coccinea. HH. 1s.

Ingramii. HH. 1s.

Manicata. HH. 1s.

Cerise d'Or. HH. 1s.

Sanguinea. HH. 1s. 6d.

These will grow in the open garden as well as in pots, on verandah or in the green-house. Several other varieties from 1s.

BELLIS.

Perennis. (Daisy). 6d.

This well known family of favourite flowers do well in any sheltered shady position; we have several varieties and colours.

BILBERGIA.

Grandiflora. HH. 2s.

Viridiflora. HH. 2s.

Zebrina Nana. HH. 2s.

Suitable for bush house.

CALADIUMS.

A beautiful tribe of tender Green-House Foliage Plants, but not suitable for outdoor culture, they can only be grown successfully under glass, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring when they are making their new growth; their leaves are magnificent, of a diversity of colour and size, curiously spotted and veined with wonderful combinations; they are bulbous plants and dormant in winter, and during June, July, and August can be sent out in a dry state. TP. Strong bulbs 3s. 6d. each.

VARIETIES.

Auber.

Bellina.

Candidum.

Jules Duplessis.

La Comtesse de Conduxa.

Mithridate.

Mad. Alfred Maine.

Mad. Margoline Schaffer.

Mrs. Laing.

Perle de Bresil.

Souvenir de Dr. Bleu.

Argyrites. TP. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

This is the small leaved variety; green leaves superbly blotched with white; largely used by florists; charming for bouquets.



Caladium.

DIELYTRA.

Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) H. 1s.

A lovely soft-wooded herbaceous half-hardy perennial, requiring a sheltered position; its foliage is soft but graceful, and it produces pendant spikes of beautiful pink heart-shaped flowers in great profusion; it prefers a cool climate.

ECHEVERIA.

Metallica. HH. 1s. 6d.

Retusa. HH. 1s. 6d.

Secunda Glaucia. HH. 1s. 6d.

A magnificent family of foliage plants. Metallica is a half-hardy plant, suited for green-house cultivation but can be planted out during summer, and is highly ornamental when used in carpet bedding; the leaves are large, and with a metallic colour; the other varieties have green leaves, and grow in the shape of a rosette, and are also most useful for carpet bedding.

ECHINOCACTUS.

Procumbens. 2s. 6d.

Amemocanthus. 2s. 6d.

These are beautiful new plants for bush house or warm garden.

GAZANIA.

Splendens. HH. 1s.

Hardy, showy, herbaceous plants from the Cape; produces large flower heads of bright orange with black and white spots at the base of each petal; of a trailing habit.

CEREUS (Cactus).

Flagelliformis. HH. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. HH. 1s. 6d.

Lowii. HH. 2s. 6d.

Speciosissimus. HH. 1s. 6d.

Twedeanus. HH. New. 2s. 6d.

These plants, generally known as Cactus, are suited for culture either in green house, verandah, or on rock work. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than in the County of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.



Begonia.



Clerodendron.

BEAUTIFUL

SEE OUR - - -
ILLUSTRATED
COVER.

"The Four Dark and Light Beauties."

ROSES.

1. Earl of Dufferin ❖ ❖ ❖

Lovely rich velvety crimson, shaded maroon, fragrant, and one of the best roses of its class, and although not an ever-blooming variety it flowers freely in the season; strong growth and vigorous constitution.

2. Climbing Perle des Jardin

Bright canary yellow, very large and fragrant, ever-blooming, and having all the good qualities of its parent plant, so well known. A charming rose.

3. Rainbow ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

A most unique and beautiful rose; in the bud it is charmingly striped and flaked, and sometimes a petal is half rose and half crimson in colour. It is of free growth and bloom, being one of the ever-blooming class.

4. The Queen ❖ ❖ ❖

A pure white sport from the favourite old Tea Rose "Souvenir d'un Ami," and identical with the original in form and habit of growth, equally free blooming and fragrant, particularly beautiful in bud. A lovely rose.



Rose, Climbing Perle des Jardin."

❖ THE ROSE. ❖

FROM the humble cottager's garden to the grounds of the palatial residences of our merchant princes the Rose holds pride of place—it is everybody's flower, and is highly esteemed, not only for its beauty of colour and lovely fragrance, but for the many happy associations connected with it.

The New Race of Roses, "EVER-BLOOMING."

As the name implies these Roses are constant bloomers and the beautiful flowers are a never ending source of pleasure to look upon.

Our FOUR BEAUTIES form a CHARMING
VARIETY.

The Set of Four
(including Packing)

EVER-BLOOMING
ALWAYS IN FLOWER
LOVELY COLOURS
SUPERB BUDS

Charming New Shades of Colour.

- FOR -
6/-

PLANTS *Anderson & Co's* PLANTS.



— CHARMING — NEW PLANTS.

SO many really good NOVELTIES IN FLOWERING PLANTS have been introduced during the last few Seasons, that we are induced to offer a Select List of the best, as follows:—

Ampelopsis Hoggi.

An immense foliated variety of the Veitchii. This is very ornamental, and as a climbing plant we recommend it for general cultivation. 1s. 6d.

Aristolochia Elegans.

ONE of the most beautiful and free flowering of this genus. Even the small plants are profusely covered with blossoms, which are entirely free from the very disagreeable odour peculiar to this tribe of plants. The flowers are borne on long stalks, having a slightly distended tube, which is bent upward, the upper portion is cup-shaped and of a rich dark purple colour, ornamented throughout with creamy white markings and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich velvety purple. 1s. 6d.



Aristolochia Elegans.

Apios Tuberosa.

An herbaceous hardy species, known as the tuberous rooted Wisteria. This plant must become a favourite as it is very hardy. 1s. 6d. For description see page 75.

Azaleas.

New Continental Varieties, they far excel any varieties previously offered. 3s. each. For description, see page 79.

Bouvardia Cardinale, or Bocchi.

A SPLENDID new variety, tube white with bright carmine petals. 1s.

Convallaria Majalis ♦ ♦

♦ ♦ *Alba Grandiflora.*

A LARGE flowering variety of the well-known Lily of the Valley. 1s.

Dahlias.

New Single Varieties. We have imported the best known. Their form and colouring is perfect and must give satisfaction to purchasers. 1s. For description see Page 86.

Oleagnus Longipes.

A HARDY shrub, producing beautiful scarlet edible berries, very suitable for shrubberies. 1s. 6d.

Opacris Hentyana.

A VERY floriferous white and pink Heath, very pretty, hardy. 1s. 6d.

Erythrina Humei.

A SCARLET flowering species of the tree variety of coral plants, very effective for plantations. 1s. 6d.



Dahlia, Single Varieties.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.



Fuchsia Triphylla.

Escallonia Exoniensis.

A MODERATELY dwarf shrub with light pink flowers, very pretty. 1s. 6d.

Fuchsias, New. See page 87.
1s. 6d.

Gynerium Argentum Variegatum.

A PRETTY variegated leaved variety of the well-known Pampas grass. It is hardy and of free growth. 1s. 6d.

Helianthus Multiflorus Grandiplenus.

A PERENNIAL species of sunflower, producing large double flowers, very valuable for border decoration. 1s. 6d.

Hibiscus, General Courtages.

AN immense scarlet flowering variety of the most dazzling colour, a great improvement on the old variety. 1s. 6d.

Hypericum Moserianum.

A BRIGHT yellow dwarf flowering species of the well-known hardy St. John's Wort. Very suitable as a front shrub. 1s. 6d.

Fuchsia Triphylla.

FOLIAGE dark bronze green, very effective, produces bunches of medium sized single fulgens-like flowers of a lovely brilliant orange scarlet colour, the variety is a new departure, and when once seen is never forgotten. 1s.



Pontederia, Water Hyacinth.

Iris Lorteli.

A PINK variety of the well-known beautiful Iris Susiana, very effective. 1s.

Pontederia, Water Hyacinth.

THIS is a beautiful flowering water plant, producing flowers much resembling the Iris, of a beautiful soft lilac rose colour, which sparkles brightly, the upper petals showing a curious blue blotch; it has curious shiny leaves, and will grow and thrive well in the open air in glass dishes, tubs, or cisterns filled with water, if a little earth is allowed to settle at the bottom to allow the roots to take hold. This is a very attractive novelty, most interesting to cultivate. 1s.

Primula Obconica.

A HANDSOME hardy perennial of the Chinese Primula type with beautiful dark foliage and stems, producing heads of flowers varying in colour from white to pale lilac. A very attractive effect is produced by grouping six or eight of these plants, and for table decorations, in pots, it is very difficult to surpass; very suitable for bush-house; the flowers do not drop so quickly as in other varieties of the Chinese Primula. 1s. 6d.

Potentilla, "Louis Van Houtte."

A DEEP red and orange flowered variety of a well-known genus of hardy perennial plants; a charming bedding plant. 1s. 6d.

Passiflora, "Synesford Gem."

A HARDY passion-flower plant with scarlet flowers, very handsome, and suitable for all parts of the Colony. 2s. 6d.

Pelargoniums.

Show and Fancy Varieties. 1s. See page 88.

Ruellia Grandiflora.

A PRETTY, half-hardy, scarlet flowering plant, suitable for outdoor or pot cultivation, in colour it resembles the brilliant scarlet Geranium, its flowers are produced on upright stems and are beautiful for cutting and bouquets. 1s. 6d.

Silphium Perfoliatum.

A HARDY perennial herbaceous sunflower-like plant, flowers and leaves large. 1s. 6d.

Stokesia Cyaneus.

A HARDY herbaceous double lilac blue flowering plant, very pretty. It flowers from December till the winter. 1s.

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

A CHARMING little prolific flowering plant that was discovered on the Usambara Mountains in Central Africa; the leaves are dark green, fleshy, with downy surface, spread laterally over the soil, forming a rosette, from the centre and sides spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in colour and shape, 1½ inch in diameter, borne on stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Suitable for bush and greenhouse. 1s. 6d.

Populus Bolleana.

A NEW silver leaved Poplar, does not sucker, very handsome and effective. 1s.

Privet, Golden Leaved.

A BEAUTIFUL new variety of the common Hedge Privet. The foliage presents a mass of golden sheen, very beautiful either grown as single plants, or in a hedge. 2s.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

WONDERFUL VALUE IN COLLECTIONS • • OF • • POPULAR FLOWERING PLANTS.

WE offer the following assortments of THE BEST Varieties (selection left to ourselves), forwarded by Parcel Post to any part of N.S.W. Can be supplied from June to August only. The prices named include packing and postage.

No. 1.

	PRICE.
Collection of 12 distinct Carnations , named	10/-
Collection of 12 distinct Fuchsias , named	10/-
Collection of 12 distinct Marguerite Carnations	10/-
Collection of 12 distinct Bouvardias , named	10/-
Collection of 12 distinct Pelargoniums , named (Regal, Show and Fancy)	14/-
Collection of 12 distinct Roses , all colours	12/-
Collection of 12 distinct French Cannas , beautiful	12/-
Collection of 12 distinct Coleus	10/-
Collection of 12 distinct Chrysanthemums	5/6
Collection of 12 distinct Perennial Phlox	7/6
Collection of 12 distinct Verbenas , named	7/6
Collection of 6 distinct Double Petunias	5/-

No. 2.

THE following Collections are Pot Plants which must be packed in cases, and to the prices named must be added cost of carriage per STEAMER, RAIL or COACH.

Collection of 12 distinct Azaleas , named	10/-	Packing and Carriage Extra.
Collection of 12 distinct Ferns , named	10/-	
Collection of 12 distinct Ericas , named	12/-	
Collection of 12 distinct Roses , named	10/-	

These are sent out in pots after the month of August.

No. 3.

Collections of Annuals & Biennials.

THESE can be supplied from April to July. Strong, healthy plants. POST FREE at 3/- PER DOZEN.

Antirrhinums , assorted colours	Small Plants	3/- per dozen.
Asters , in variety, all colours		
Aquilegias , assorted colours		
Canterbury Bells , assorted colours		
Stocks , in variety, red and white	Small Plants	3/- per dozen.
Dianthus , in variety, single and double		
Phlox Drummondii , beautiful colours		
Pansies , best mixed		
Pyrethrum (GOLDEN), for bedding	Small Plants	3/- per dozen.

New French Lilacs.

1s. 6d. each.

THESE charming Spring flowering, sweet scented shrubs, are to be found in nearly every garden in England, and the recollection of their beauty and perfume will induce many to cultivate here the splendid varieties we now offer, which are a great improvement on the old favourite sorts. Lilacs succeed best where the Winter months are severe and frosts are frequent, but they will do well in nearly every part of the Colony, and deserve much more extensive cultivation. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

Alba Grandiflora	* * *
Alphonse Lavelle	
Aline Noqueries	
Bertha Dammarie	
Charles X.	Packing and Carriage Extra.
Gloire de Lorraine	
Lemoine flore plena	
Marie Legrade	
Senateur Voland	* * *
Souvenir de Louis	

DAHLIAS.

BEST · SHOW · AND · FANCY, · POMPON
CACTUS & SINGLE VARIETIES.

WE offer Collections of 12 best varieties, at 10s. per dozen, packing and carriage free.

Dahlias will be supplied from June to December in roots, from December to February in small pots.

Collection of 12 Show, and Fancy varieties, colours White, Red, Yellow, Lilac and White, Buff, Claret, Striped, Lilac and Crimson, Primrose, White-edged Crimson, Fawn and Purple.

Collection of 12 Pompon varieties, consisting of Scarlet, White, White tipped with Crimson, Claret, Orange and Maroon, Golden Yellow, Pure Fire, Soft Lilac, Rosy Carmine. Red Indian (Coral Red), Yellow and Crimson, Isabella (Orange and Scarlet).

Collection of 12 Single. The new varieties, see page 86, together with White, Scarlet, Yellow, Souvenir de Maximillian.

We warrant all these Collections to be first-class varieties.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

HERBACEOUS AND TENDER GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS—Continued.



Choice Coleus.

COLEUS.

Alba Lutea. 1s.
Beauty. 1s.
Bicolor Grandiflora. 1s.
Conqueror. 1s.
Delicatissima. 1s.
Empress of India. 1s.
Fair Maid. 1s.
Fimbriata Grandiflora. 1s.
Formosissima. 1s.
His Excellency. 1s.
Lord Carrington. 1s.
Speckled Beauty and others. 1s.
A most beautiful class of ornamental foliage plants. It is almost impossible to give descriptions of the numerous markings and variations of the foliage; the beauty of the new varieties cannot be over-estimated; they are very suitable for green-houses, bush-houses, or verandahs, or for planting out during the summer months.

NEW VARIETIES.

Eureka, dark crimson, bright crimson, green and gold. 1s. 6d.
Formosissima, crimson, green and yellow. 1s. 6d.
Fiery Cross, scarlet, deep purple, edged gold. 1s. 6d.
Incomparable, green, gold, and crimson. 1s. 6d.
Lady Carrington, gold and crimson. 1s. 6d.
Spotted Beauty, crimson, splashed and dotted with gold. 1s. 6d.

CLERODENDRON.

Balfourii. 1s. 6d. to 5s. TP.
Thompsonii. 1s. 6d. to 5s. TP.
Charming green-house climbers, which are best grown on a wire frame in the shape of a fan or balloon, to which the young shoots must be tied; the flowers are of the most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped.

CHEIRANTHUS (Wallflower).

Cheiri. 9d.
Cheiri, fl. pl. Double yellow, very beautiful. 1s. 6d.
A fine old-fashioned family of perfumed flowers, including some fine double varieties.

EPIPHYLLUM.

Russelliani. HH. 2s.
Snowi. HH. 2s.
Violaceum. HH. 2s.
Belongs to the Cactus family, but with smaller, differently shaped flowers; when grafted on a tall stalk of the common Cactus it is particularly beautiful; colour of flower, brilliant crimson; they are fine verandah plants, and are hardy out of doors in a warm, sheltered position.

FARFUGIUM.

Grande. H. 1s. 6d.
Kempferii. H. 1s. 6d.

FUNKIA.

Cerulea. H. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. H. 1s. 6d.
An attractive tribe of hardy herbaceous plants, good foliage and perfumed flowers.

GYNERIUM.

Argentum (Pampas Grass). H. 1s. 6d.
Argentum Variegatum. See novelties.
Roseum. H. 1s. 6d.
A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, and throws up tall stalks eight feet high, and surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty; these can be dried and used for decorative purposes. The female Argentum is better plumed than the ordinary variety.

JUSTICIA.

Carnea. HH. 1s. 6d.
Flavicomia. HH. 1s. 6d.
Splendens. HH. 1s. 6d.
Perennial plants that flower freely. Suitable for bush or green-house.

LOBELIA.

Pumula. 1s.
Several Herbaceous varieties. 1s.
Showy plants, worthy a place in every garden; tall spikes quite unlike dwarf varieties.

LYCHNIS.

Chalcedonica. 1s.
A fine hardy herbaceous plant which produces large trusses of beautiful scarlet flowers.

MARANTA.

Portiana. TP. 2s.
Picturata. TP. 2s. 6d.
Sanguinea. TP. 2s.
Zebrina. TP. 2s. 6d.
Maosengeana. 2s. 6d.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Aurantium. 1s.
Coccinium. 1s.
Lutea. 1s.
Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries, or edgings; free flowering, a variety of colours, the beautiful flowers only open on bright days, and close as the sun goes down.

MIMULUS.

Moschatus (Musk). P. 6d.
Harrisoni (Gigantic Musk). 1s.
Varieties. 1s.
Soft wooded, dwarf, herbaceous plants; the flowers blotched; produced in profusion; they all require a sheltered place; plenty of moisture. Musk is best cultivated in pots, leaves delightfully perfumed, yellow flowers; must have shade and plenty of moisture.

MYOSOTIS.

Palustris (Forget-me-not). 1s.
Azorica. 1s.
Palustris, dwarf habit, free bloomer; flowers small, a beautiful shade of blue. Azorica is a much stronger grower, with spikes often twelve inches.

PEONIA (Pæony).

Officinalis. Varieties. H. 1s.
Moutan (tree variety). 3s. 6d.

PENTSTEMON.

Cardinal. Brilliant scarlet, large flower. H. 1s.
Emile Palladelle. Amaranth, white throat. H. 1s.
Garden Director of Ortus. Mauve, white throat, veined with purple. H. 1s.
Perle. Pearl white, very beautiful. H. 1s.
Alexander Pfam. Deep lake, white throat. H. 1s.
Antoine Mirzy. Rosy vermilion; white throat. H. 1s.
Clara. White, bordered with purple. H. 1s.
Olio. White, bordered with purple. H. 1s.
Georges Sand. Veined white lips, tube bright purple. H. 1s.

A very attractive herbaceous border plant; produces spikes about eighteen inches high, profusely covered with tube-shaped flowers of a variety of colours.

PHLOX.

Perennial. H. 1s.
Showy herbaceous plants of easy culture, many shades of colour; they throw splendid spikes of flower for several weeks; assorted colours.

POLYANTHUS.

Varieties. 6d.
An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; during the spring trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various, fine foliage.

PRIMULA (Primrose).

Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). 1s. 6d.
Veris (Cowslip). 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris (Common Primrose). 1s.
Double Lilac (Primrose). P. 1s. 6d.
Double White (Primrose). P. 1s. 6d.
Double Yellow (Primrose). P. 1s. 6d.
Obconica. A valuable bush-house plant producing through the season heads of handsome white flowers. 1s. 6d.
All the varieties here named are hardy garden plants, with the exception of the Chinese Primrose, which can only be grown successfully in pots under glass; the hardy varieties prefer a sheltered position.

SALVIA.

Bethelli. 1s.
Issanchon. 1s.
Patens. 2s.
Splendens. 1s.
A charming family of free-blooming herbaceous plants, quite hardy, except Patens, which requires a sheltered place. Splendens is a beautiful plant, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

SILPHIUM.

Perfoliata. 1s.
Herbaceous sunflower-like plant, very valuable for garden borders.

STATICE.

Brassicafolia. 1s. 6d.
Brassicafolia Dicksoni. 1s. 6d.
A charming family of fine foliaged dwarf plants, which have striking spikes of flowers of various colours; they are quite hardy, and particularly suitable for rockeries.

STOKESIA.

Cyaneus. 1s. 6d.
A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers of a lilac purple colour.

TRITOMA.

Grandiflora (Queen's Lily). H. 1s.
A handsome tribe of grass tree like foliaged plants, producing fine spikes of crimson and orange flowers; most suitable for a back border.

VIOLA (Violet).

Odoratissima (common). 2s. per doz.
White. 2s. per doz.
Czar. Large size, blue. 1s. per doz.
Marie Louise. 1s. per doz.
Neapolitan. Double, pale blue. 2s. per doz.
Queen Victoria. 1s. per doz.

Achyranthus aurea reticulata.
Achyranthus aurea.
Achyranthus amabile.
Achyranthus Herbstil.

Achyranthus parenchoides.
Iresine acuminata.
Iresine Lindenia.
All the varieties 15s. per 100.

CARPET BEDDING PLANTS ★

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

Bulbous & Tuberous Rooted Plants.



Cannas.

ACHIMENES.

Achimenes. 1s. each.

This tribe is of the easiest culture, and very elegant; the plants continue to bloom from October to April; but they are essentially pot plants, and must be grown under a glass, in a frame, or green-house.

AGAPANTHUS.

Umbellatus (blue). 1s. each.

Umbellatus Alba. 1s. each.

Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem three feet in height, surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue and white flowers; perfectly hardy, will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Umbellatus Variegatus. Similar to *Umbellatus*, with the exception that its foliage is variegated, habit of growth not so strong. 2s. each.

CALLA (or Richardia).

Little Gem. 2s. each.

A dwarf variety of the Nile lily, very handsome, makes a valuable plant for table decoration.

Maculata Alba. 1s. 6d. each.

A neat growing pot plant with small leaves spotted with silver, flower very neat and effective.

Ethiopica (Arum Lily). 1s. 6d. each.

This well-known "Lily of the Nile" is a plant of the easiest culture, but prefers a moist situation. Foliage large, flowers pure white, produced in profusion; also a fine pot plant.

Sanctum (Black Calla). Flowers of a deep purple colour, with black pistils standing well out of the flowers; very curious, distinct handsome foliage. 2s. 6d. each.

CANNAS.

French. 1s. 6d. each.

Beautiful plants for decorative work in the borders; the large tropical foliage and the bright flowers give freshness to the garden. Very hardy, height about five feet, flower freely.

CLIDANTHUS.

Fragrans. 1s. 6d. each.

Beautiful golden yellow flowers of exquisite fragrance; produced abundantly. Quite hardy and not particular as to soil.

CRINUM.

Resembles *Agapanthus* in its habit; also produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery; a beautiful plant. Choice varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

CLIVEA.

Nobilis. 2s. 6d. each.

A splendid free flowering bulbous plant, with orange yellow flowers; produced on spikes about a foot high.

CONVALLARIA.

Majalis (Lily of the Valley). 1s. 6d. each.

Old English favourite, which succeeds only in the colder regions in a sheltered cool position; its perfume is delightful; flowers pure white and very graceful.

Alba Grandiflora. A large flowering variety of the above.

GLOXINIA.

These charming plants produce their trumpet-like flowers of every colour, in upright form; their leaves are very beautiful, and the plants continue to flower for a long period; one of our finest decorative pot plants, and the shelter of a frame is all that they require, but cannot be grown under outdoor culture.

Hybrid species and varieties, in pots, from 1s. 6d. each. We also offer the following magnificent varieties: *Calestina*, pale blue markings, white throat; *Kaiser Frederick*, rich crimson scarlet markings, clear white throat; and *Defiance*, brilliant crimson, at 2s. 6d. each. *Crassifolia* varieties at 1s. 6d. each.



Canna (Showing habit of Growth).

GESNERIAS.

Pot plants which are cultivated principally for their foliage; they are excellent as greenhouse plants, and will succeed with the shelter of any garden frame. Choice varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

PONTERERIA.

Crassipes (Water Hyacinth). See Novelties.

POLYANTHES.

Tuberosa (Tuberose). Clumps, price 1s. each.

The delightful fragrance of the flowers on tall spikes render it useful for cutting, they bloom a long period. The Pearl. Flowers double, dwarf habit. 1s. each.

POLYGONATUM.

Vulgare (Solomon's Seal). An excellent border plant. 1s. each.



Calla Ethiopica (Arum Lily).



Little Gem Calla.



Calla, Maculata Alba.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

SELECTED

ROSES.



FOR ROSES the land should be well trenched and drained, and enriched with a liberal supply of well-decayed manure, a strong, deep loam suiting them best. Planting may be done during June, July and August, when the plants are lifted out of the border, but we can supply a good assortment in pots for planting at any time during the year. A judicious root pruning of the stocks lifted out of the borders before planting out is of great service.

As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on common stocks the said stocks should be completely buried in the ground, so that only the branches of the true rose will appear. Roses thus planted will not suffer but be improved by the treatment; if this is attended to, losses of delicate varieties should be very few. We would also advise that after planting, a little mulching be placed about each plant, and should suckers arise from the common stocks, they should be removed without delay, and allow only the shoots from the bud which has been inserted under the bark of the stock to remain. A good plan is to examine the stock before planting, and remove from it all the buds or dormant growth of the common stock. The above applies to all classes of roses noted in our catalogue.

We, for the information of our patrons, give plates to show how to plant and how to prune young plants of the "Queen of Flowers."



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

1s. 6d. each. 15s. per dozen. Our own selection 12s. per dozen.

This Class includes some of the Finest Roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine Deep Crimson Highly Perfumed Flowers so much esteemed.

We can supply all other varieties in cultivation.

Abbe Bramere. Crimson, shaded purple.
Abel Carriere. Velvety maroon, shaded violet.
Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.
Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta.
Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.
Boule de Nieve. Pure white, of good shape.
Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.
Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.
Countess of Roseberry. Brilliant carmine rose.
Dr. Sewell. Brilliant crimson, shaded purple.
Duc de Rohan. Bright red, large and full.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Contd.

Earl of Pembroke. Crimson, edged bright red.
E. Y. Teas. Deep cherry red, a superb rose.
Ella Gordon. Bright cherry red, large and full.
Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.
Glory of Waltham. Crimson, vigorous pillar rose.
Harrison Weir. Rich velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, fine form.
Heinrich Schultheis. Pinkish rose, and very sweet.
Her Majesty. Satiny pink, large and full.
Jean Soupert. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.
Jean Liabaud. Crimson shaded with black.
John Stuart Mill. Clear red, beautiful form.
John Hopper. Rose, crimson centre, large, full.
Lord Macaulay. Variable, scarlet crimson to plum.
Louis Van Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.
Madame Norman Neruda. Rosy carmine.
Madame Baronesse de Rothschild. White and pink, very fine.
Madame Rival Verne. Rose, shaded carmine.
Marie Baumann. Bright carmine, shaded crimson.
Merveille de Lyon. White, very large and full. One of the best white roses.
Mrs. Harry Turner. Rich crimson scarlet, well formed and full.
Paul Neron. Rich rose, of monstrous size, and very double.
Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid.
Souvenir Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective.
Silver Queen. Pinkish white and blush.
Victor Hugo. Intense crimson, good form.
Victor Verdier. Deep vivid rose, large, fine.

BOURBON AND HYBRIDS.

1s. 6d. each. 15s. per doz.

Comtesse de Barbantanne. Pale blush, large.
Domingo Aldrufer. Purple shaded, fine.
Heroine Vaucluse. Clear rose, fine form.
Joseph Gordon. Pale pink, very beautiful.
Louis Margottin. Delicate satin rose.
Louis Odier. Bright rose, full and beautiful.
Queen. Delicate creamy salmon, superb.
Souvenir de la Malmalson. Rosy white, constant bloomer, splendid rose.
Climbing Souv. de la Malmalson. A splendid variety of this old favourite. 5s. each.

FOR COLLECTION OF
Ever-Blooming Roses,

SEE PAGES 64 & 65.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

ENLARGED COLLECTIONS SPLENDID VALUE. OF EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

A most beautiful family of Roses, well-described as "ever-blooming;" they require a warm sheltered position, where they will flower abundantly. Ready for delivery in June, July and August, strong plants, out of pots from open ground, that will travel any distance. Many of these Roses can be supplied in pots at any time during the season.

Orders for these Roses should reach us early to be forwarded when ready.



"A" COLLECTION EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

Price £1, including packing.

- Madame Honoree Dufresne.** Rich golden yellow, generally shaded with red, large, free flowering and full petalled.
- Archduchess Marie Immaculata.** Rosy-yellow, shaded with salmon or vermillion; large, free flowering.
- Earl of Jersey.** Deep blood red, cupped, free blooming, one of the best varieties extant.
- Eliza Fugler.** White, slightly tinted pink in the centre, robust.
- Kronprinzessin Victoria.** White, tinted yellow, a first-class rose.
- Madame Eliza Lambert.** Flesh rose, passing to satiny white, a decorative variety of first rank.
- Medea.** Lemon yellow deepening to canary, vigorous and free.
- Maid of the Mist.** Pale flesh colour in bud opening nearly white.
- Sappho.** A beautiful rose with petals fawn colour, or pale rosy buff, centre rich apricot, large, very full and well-formed, exceedingly free blooming and highly fragrant.
- Souvenir de Gaulain.** Magenta, violet and crimson.
- The Queen.** A pure white sport from the favourite old Tea Rose, Souvenir d'un Ami, and identical with the original in form and habit of growth, equally free blooming and fragrant, particularly beautiful in bud; a lovely rose.
- The Meteor.** Deep rich velvety crimson, good size and form, profuse bloomer.
- Waban.** Soft carmine pink, outer petals tinted.

"B" COLLECTION.

As this collection continues in great favour we have added several varieties to the collection of last year, and commend the selection to our patrons as comprising many of the most beautiful roses in cultivation.

EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

Price £1, including packing.

- Countess of Pembroke.** Soft, satiny rose, deep centre; deliciously fragrant. Single plant, 2s.
- Etoile de Lyon.** Bright sulphur yellow, large, free blooming. 2s.
- General Gordon.** White and blush, full and globular.
- Hon. Edith Gifford.** Outer petals creamy white, centre delicate flesh, shaded rose. Single plant, 2s.
- Joseph Metral.** Deep magenta, changing to purple cerise.
- Lady Mary Fitzwilliam.** Bright rose, sweetly scented, free bloomer. Single plant, 2s.
- Madame A. Guinoisseau.** Creamy white and soft pink.
- Perle des Jardins.** Bright canary yellow, very large and fragrant, 2s.
- Sunset.** A sport from the foregoing, but of a full bright apricot colour. 2s.
- Souvenir de Wotton.** Red cupped, very full.
- The Bride.** Pure white or with a tinge of green, outer petals often shaded rose, fine. Single plant, 2s.
- Triomphe d'Angers.** Dark red, shaded velvety crimson, large, fragrant. Single plant, 2s.
- Viscountess Folkestone.** Uniform creamy pink deepening to salmon pink. Single plant, 2s.

EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES.

Price 1s. 6d. each, except La France, 2s. 6d., Niphotos, 2s., and Souvenir de la Malmaison, 5s. Packing included. These Roses will do well if trained on a warm wall, but can also be grown in the border, if trained over a few poles.

- Beauty de l'Europe.** Deep yellow, reverse of petals coppery, large and well shaped.
- Climbing Niphotos.** Pure white Tea Rose, prized for the beauty of its long buds, a magnificent climber and profuse bloomer. 2s.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins.** Bright yellow.
- Climbing la France.** Beautiful blush, 2s.
- Climbing Devoniensis.** Creamy white.
- Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison.** Edges blush, deeper in centre. 5s. each.
- Cloth of Gold.** Sulphur yellow.

- Duchesse d'Auerstaedt.** Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.
- La Marque.** Creamy white.
- L'Ideal.** Coppery rose, yellow centre.
- Marechal Neil.** Deep yellow.
- Madame Eugene Verdier.** Outer petals chamois yellow, centre deep orange.
- Reve d'Or.** Deep yellow.
- Solfaterre.** Light straw.
- Souvenir de Madame Metrel.** Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.
- Triomphe de Rennes.** Canary.
- Waltham Climber, No 3.** Deep crimson, full globular, free bloomer.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS

Ever-Blooming Polyantha Roses.

THE COLLECTION OF SIX, 9s., PACKING INCLUDED.

These Roses are to their genus what the Pompones are to Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c., and are hitherto but little known, though when shown, they have been universally admired. Those we offer are profuse and constant bloomers, all having small flowers produced in bunches.

Anne Marie de Montravel. Small pure white flowers, in large clusters. Single plant, 2s 6d.
Etoile D'Or. Citron yellow in the centre shading to pale chrome yellow, medium size and very fine.
Gloire de Polyantha. Rose, outer petals often flaked with red, dwarf. Single plant, 2s.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre. Single plant, 2s.
Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers. Single plant, 2s.
Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud, small flowers in bunches. Single plant, 2s.

Ever-Blooming Tea-Scented & Noisette Roses.

1s. 6d. each. 15s. per doz.

These are a splendid class, many of them being nearly perpetual bloomers.

Aimee Vibert. White, climber. A valuable season rose.
Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermillion, large, good form. T.
Beauty of Stapleford. Rose, carmine centre.
Bunnert Fridolin. Climber, bright carmine, tinted vermillion and yellow.
Belle Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, changing to white.
Catherine Mermet. Salmon rose, cupped.
Comtesse de la Barthe. Soft pink, very fine.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, bluish centre.
Devoniensis (Climbing). Creamy white, bluish centre.
Duchess of Albany. Deep bright uniform pink, large perfect form.
Ernest Metz. Soft carmine rose, deepening in the centre, very large.
Grace Darling. Delicate peach colour, base of petals creamy white.
Gloire de Dijon. Fawn, salmon shaded, climber.
Gloire de Limbourne. Climber, canary yellow, shaded apricot, large and full.
Jean Lorthois. Rose, changing to lilac, large and full. T.
James Sprunt. Velvety crimson, a climber.
Kaiser Wilhelm. Climber, similar to Madam Berard, but larger and fuller.
La France. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.
La Marque. Sulphur yellow, a deep rose.
Madame Berard. Salmon rose, large, climber.

Madame Trifle. Deep salmon yellow.
Madame Hippolyte Jamain. White, edged bluish, centre yellow.
Marie Van Houtte. White, tinted yellow, edged rose.
Maid of the Mist. Pale flesh colour in bud, opening nearly white.
Mademoiselle Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded rosy peach.
Madame Welche. Outer petals pale yellow, centre deep yellow, shaded.
Madame de Watteville. Creamy white, beautifully margined.
Madame Caroline Kuster. Pale yellow.
Marie Pare. Bright flesh colour, medium size, fine in bud. B.
Niphetos. Snowy white, long beautiful bud.
Paul Nabonnand. Satiny rose, veined peach.
Perle de Lyon. Yellow, sometimes apricot.
Reine Marie Henriette. Rosy crimson, climber.
Soffrano. Bright apricot, a beautiful bud.
Souvenir d'un Ami. Soft pink, a splendid rose.
Souv. de Wotton. Colour red, cupped, large and full. T.
Souv. Victor Hugo. Light rose, centre yellowish, large and full. T.
The Meteor. Deep rich velvety crimson.
William Allan Richardson. Beautiful orange yellow, shaded.
Ye Primrose Dame. Outer petals, creamy white, or delicate primrose yellow.

NOTE.—T. for Tea. B. for Bourbon.

New Ever-Blooming Tea Roses.

Baronne S. de Noirmont. Bright rosy flesh, large and full, a perfect flower even when fully open, a good grower, and free flowering. 2s.
Bridesmaid. Deep pink, shaded, this variety is a great favourite in Great Britain and America, very free flowering and exquisite in shape. 2s.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper colour in the centre, one of the most perfect roses grown. Very suitable for show purposes. 2s.
Earl Dufferin. Not specially new, but recommended as a most superb dark red variety, very large, and one of the best show novelties. See plate.
L'Ami Loury. HP. Dark velvety crimson, shaded bright red, very full petalled, a fine acquisition.

Madame Honoree Dufresne. Rich golden yellow, generally shaded with red, large free flowering, and full petalled. 2s. each.
Madame Laurette Messimy. Hybrid china, bright rose, case of petals yellow, hardy and free flowering. 2s.
Rainbow. A lovely pink, blotched and striped with dark crimson, at the same time only enough to add to its beauty, with the case of petals rich amber, the buds are large and handsome, this variety has been recognised by the highest awards in America. 2s. See plate.

How to Plant & Prune

WE hear of so many failures of newly planted Roses, that we have been induced to provide a sketch which shows the proper method of planting and pruning.

From the accompanying woodcut it will be seen that we recommend deep planting, and the ground line will indicate the proper depth, while the dotted lines will show the pruning which is necessary at the time of planting.

As many of the finest roses are budded, it will be necessary to remove all other buds from the stock below the planting line.



"Four - Beauties."

"Pretty as their Pictures."

The Four for 6s. (six shillings), packing included.

Earl of Dufferin. Lovely rich velvety crimson, shaded maroon, fragrant, and one of the best roses of its class, and although not an ever-blooming variety, it flowers freely in the season; strong growth and vigorous constitution.
Climbing, Perle des Jardin. Bright canary yellow, very large and fragrant, ever-blooming, and having all the good qualities of its parent plant, so well known. A charming rose.
Rainbow. A most unique and beautiful rose; in the bud it is charmingly striped and flaked, and sometimes a petal is half rose and half crimson in colour. It is of free growth and bloom, being one of the ever-blooming class.
The Queen. A pure white sport from the favourite old Tea Rose "Souvenir d'un Ami," and identical with the original in form and habit of growth, equally free blooming and fragrant, particularly beautiful in bud. A lovely rose.

SEE FRONT COVER.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

❖ DAHLIAS. ❖

DAHLIAS are so well-known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June in favourable seasons. They must however have plenty of water and manure to induce good flowers. Dry bulbs can be supplied from May to September, and pot-grown plants during Spring. We have a splendid collection, and only name here a few of each class. Dahlias may be planted out from September to February.

LARGE SHOW FANCY VARIETIES. 12s. per dozen.

Acme of Perfection. Golden yellow.
Alice Emily. Rich clear yellow shaded buff, new.
Antagonist. Fine, white.
Beauty of the Grove. Yellow, edged crimson.
Camelliflora. Pure white dwarf.
Caunt. Large white.
Cleopatra. Light and dark crimson.
Condor. Buff, shaded.
Constance. Yellow, edged lake.
Crown Prince. Nankeen.
Dorothy. Fawn coloured, striped and flaked deep maroon, very attractive.
Duchess of Albany. Pale orange ground striped crimson.
Eric Fischer. Buff and scarlet.
Fair Imogen. Rosy crimson, edged.
Flora Macdonald. Primrose yellow.
General Grant. Orange, with scarlet stripes.

Gloire de Lyon. White, very beautiful, new.
Henry Walton. Yellow, edged vermillion.
Herbert Purchase. Light and deep mauve.
Illuminator. Dark red, shaded with orange.
John Bennett. Yellow, deeply edged scarlet.
John Hickling. Clear yellow and crimson, new.
J. B. Service. Deep yellow.
King of Primroses. Primrose.
King of Yellows. Bright yellow.
Leah. Deep golden yellow.
Lottie Eckford. Pink, striped crimson.
Lucy Berry. Lilac, suffused with white.
Maggie Soul. Blush white, edged purple.
Majestic. White, edged purple, new.
Major Bartlett. Buff, striped with maroon.
Mathew Campbell. Bright buff, first-class.
Miss Austin. Deep scarlet.
Miss Ruth. Yellow, edged white.

Mont Blanc. Pearly white, very large and dwarf.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink.
Mrs. Watts. White.
Mrs. Wyndham. Light, tipped lilac crimson.
Pelican. Pure white, striped purple, a choice and attractive variety.
Peri. Lilac, large, Ai.
Pioneer. Black, of splendid form and size.
Plutarch. Buff and crimson.
Primrose Dame. Primrose yellow.
Professor Faucett. Dark lilac, striped.
Reliance. Fawn shaded with rose, new.
Rev'd J. B. M. Camm. Yellow, flaked crimson, large.
Royalty. Pale yellow, tipped rosy purple.
Scarlet Gem. Deep scarlet.
Snowball. White.
Sunset. Yellow, flaked scarlet, new.
Yellow Beauty. Yellow, occasionally tinted pink.

CACTUS DAHLIAS. 12s. per dozen.

Amphion. Chrome yellow, flushed with cerise.
Charming Bride. White, tipped rosy pink.
Constance. White.
Fascination. Bright rose, striped white.
Germania Nova. Crimson, multitude of petals.

Henry Patrick. White very perfect.
Honora. Pale amber, long petals.
Jaurzil. Scarlet.
King of the Cactus. Scarlet, very large.
Lady Carrington. Yellow, deep crimson.

Mikado. Reddish scarlet, flaked yellow.
Panthea. Reddish salmon, long petals.
Prince Albert Victor. Deep rich scarlet.
W. J. Abberly. Pale lemon, edged with scarlet.
W. Pearce. Yellow.

POMPONE DAHLIAS.

12s. per dozen.

Adonis. Carmine, bright centre.
Brilliant. Scarlet, quilled.
Catherine. Yellow.
Countess von Sternberg. Light cream, edged with yellow, Ai.
Cupid. White, tipped crimson rose.
Darkness. Very dark.
Dora. Pale Primrose and white.
Eurydice. Black, tipped purple.

Fairy Tales. Delicate primrose.
Grens an Wein. Crushed strawberry
Golden Canary. Golden yellow.
Golden Gem. Bright yellow.
Guiding Star (or white Aster).
Little Kate. Dark crimson.
Little Ethel. White, tipped with purple.
Profusion. Crimson, tipped white.
Whisper. Clear yellow, edged with gold.



Show and Fancy Dahlias.

DAHLIAS—Single Varieties.

We offer the following new varieties. They are far superior to any yet introduced.

To meet the times, 1s. each.

Butterfly. Very rich glowing scarlet.
Guillemia. Petals white margined with gold and scarlet.
James Scobie. Light yellow and scarlet, carnation striped.
Miss Jeffries. Margin of petals light salmon, with a distinct centre band of bright dark red. Very handsome.

Marguerite. Pure white Aesthetic variety, very beautiful for vases
Nellie. Dark maroon, with a distinct band of yellow at base of petals.
Northern Star. Bright scarlet, each petal margined with a band of yellow.
The Dictator. Bright red, very effective.
W. C. Harvey. Bright yellow, with a distinct centre band of bright red.

We have a Superb Collection, but only list a few select varieties of each class.

NOTE.—On Coloured Pages we offer a few Choice Collections of various Plants, and several
NEW SINGLE DAHLIAS.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

Plants in pots,
1s. each.

❖ FUCHSIAS. ❖

Price of Large Plants
on application.

A splendid family, which can be grown under glass on a verandah, in a Bush-house, or in the open border.



Fuchsias.

THE SOIL suitable for the growth of Fuchsias in pots is a composition consisting of one-half rich vegetable loam, one-fourth rotten manure, and the remaining fourth equal proportions of sharp gritty sand and peat. The pots should be well drained. During the winter months the plants may stand out in the bush-house, but care must be taken that they do not get too much water. When they have had their rest and show signs of fresh growth, have the soil shaken from their roots, which may be pruned, repotting in compost as recommended for young plants. Pinch back the laterals occasionally and repot the plant when needful. For pot cultivation plants should be renewed every two years, plenty of liquid manure must be given during growth; the above being attended to, plants 8 feet in height should be obtained. All kinds of Fuchsias form fine features in the flower garden, when they can be planted out, and as they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants, they may be grown without much trouble, and are splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them; old plants are best for planting out.

We offer the following **NEW VARIETIES**. Price 1s. 6d. each.

Duchess of Edinburgh. A fine large bold flower, sepals broad and completely reflexed, of a bright carmine colour, full double corolla, petals white, suffused and marked with rose at base.
Emile Bayard. Rosy red sepals, double corolla, petals rosy white margined with lilac.
Eugene Verconsin. Short red sepals, corolla double, petals shading from rosy white at base to lavender blue on the margins.
Gustave Nadaud. Red sepals completely reflexed, long double corolla of a violet plum colour.

Guy de Maupassant. Sepals dark cherry colour, enormous double creamy white corolla.
M. Alphand. Horizontal scarlet sepals, large double violet amaranth corolla.
M. Dybowski. Reflexed coral red sepals, double corolla of a pretty lilac rose colour.
Raoul Toche. Long dark sepals, enormous double pure white corolla.
Venus Victrix. Flowers small, light with white corolla, very handsome flowers, pendant-like pagoda bells.

Varieties marked **D** are Double; **S** are Single.

Admiral Courbet. Dark red, purple corolla. **D.**
Arab. Well-reflexed sepals, large purple corolla. **D.**
Arabella Improved. Like Arabella, but larger. **S.**
Azurea Superba. Sepals recurved, of a coral colour, very large, purple corolla. **D.**
Beauty of Exeter. A novelty in colour, being a mixture of light and crimson New, of free growth, very floriferous, single, and must take a place amongst the very best varieties. **S.**
Buffon. Large scarlet sepals, reflexed, with a very large double white waxy corolla. **D.**
Beauty of Clyffe Hall. Sepals blue and white, corolla carmine pink.
Beauty of Swanley. Pure waxy white tube and sepals, latter reflexed, corolla pink. **S.**
Beacon. Deep rose tubes and sepals, corolla bright carmine, shaded with violet. **S.**
Clarinda. Sepals scarlet, corolla pure white, compact and elegant. **D.**
Creusa. Sepals crimson, corolla rich purple. **S.**
Champion of the World. Tube scarlet, short corolla, deep purple, immense size. **S.**
Delight. Dark corolla, reflexed sepals. **D.**
De Prilleaux. Beautiful large scarlet recurved sepals, with very large extended dark purple double corolla. **D.**
Emily Lye. Sepals white, corolla purple shade. **S.**
Erecta Von Novelty. Stained with white, sepals broad, corolla light pink margined rose. **S.**
Enchantress. Tube and sepals bright rose, the sepals reflexed, white corolla. **D.**
Glory. Tube and sepals brightly coloured and reflexed, very large violet corolla. **D.**

General Roberts. A beautiful variety of drooping habit, the flowers are quite four inches in length, sepals rose, deepening into the corolla, single, of shaded crimson. **S.**
Hocke. Sepals rose coloured, reflexed corolla, double, rosy lilac, good shap, a very handsome variety. **D.**
Harlequin. Sepals rich carmine, broad and reflexed, bluish purple corolla. **D.**
Irma. Sepals rose, very long, corolla rosy purple. **S.**
Indian Chief. Sepals scarlet, corolla purple. **S.**
Jason. Tube and sepals bright waxy carmine colour, pink corolla, margined deep rose. **S.**
Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla. **S.**
Jumma. Short tube, broad crimson sepals. **D.**
Lady Dumbello. Sepals scarlet, corolla purple. **S.**
Lady Heytesbury. White tube and sepals, purple corolla. **S.**
Magnum Bonum. Sepals rich scarlet, corolla violet, very large and effective. **S.**
Minstrel. Sepals, crimson, recurved, corolla waxy white; very elegant. **S.**
Madame Galli-Marie. Recurved brilliant rosy red sepals, white corolla. **D.**
Madame Jules Chretien. Short, sepals reflexed, crimson, pure snowy white corolla. **D.**
Miss Lucy Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, corolla bright violet mauve. **D.**
Miss Lucy Finnis. Tube and sepals coral red, corolla white. **D.**
Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson. **D.**
Mrs. Bright. Waxy white tube and petals, clear orange scarlet corolla. **S.**

Mrs. W. Cannell. White, large. **D.**
Mrs. Marshall. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink. **S.**
Mrs. A. S. Hill. Sepals crimson; double white corolla.
Nouveau Mastodonte. Very dark violet colour, veined with red, the sepals reflexed. **D.**
Phenomenal. Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked red. **D.**
Progress. Bright red sepals, rich violet corolla. **D.**
Ranger. Sepals rich carmine, broad and reflexed bluish purple corolla. **D.**
Redwing. Short tube, red sepals, short purple corolla. **D.**
Rose of Denmark. Corolla light pink, margined rose. **S.**
Sir Colin Campbell. Crimson corolla, scarlet sepals. **D.**
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Tube and sepals bright red, reflexed purplish violet corolla. **D.**
Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla. **S.**
Startler. Tube and reflexed sepals of a deep crimson colour, corolla purple striped and flaked with rosy carmine. **D.**
Storm King. Sepals carmine, double white corolla, large. **D.**
Sunray. Leaves are of a rich bright crimson, white, and bronzy green, in equal parts. **S.**
Sylvanus. Short tube, rosy crimson sepals. **D.**
Vanquer de Puebla. Purple corolla. **D.**
Viceroy of Canada. Violet corolla. **D.**
White Giant. White corolla, red sepals. **D.**
Winifred Glass. Sepals carmine, magenta corolla, shaded. **S.**

NEW FUCHSIAS.

La France. Sepals recurved, scarlet, corolla double, very large and bright cobalt blue. **D.**
Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed corolla, double, unusually large and pure white. A first class variety. **D.**
Mrs. S. Hill. Sepals dark red and well reflexed, corolla very double, creamy white, a valuable variety. **D.**
Mrs. Bright. Waxy white tube and sepals, with orange scarlet single corolla, a free blooming variety and very hardy. **S.**

Madame Millie Robinet. White, tube of great length, sepals greenish white, corolla single, very large and long, colour clear rose. **S.**
Nancy. Extraordinary large flowers, sepals coral red, corolla double, purple shaded, very large. **D.**
Senateur Bertlet. Scarlet sepals, reflexed dark purple corolla, double, very large and beautiful. **D.**
Superior. Waxy white tube and sepals, corolla double, bright magenta. **D.**

Triphylla. Foliage dark bronze green, very effective, produces bunches of medium sized single fulgens-like flowers of a lovely brilliant orange scarlet colour, the variety is a new departure, and when once seen is never forgotten. **S.** See Plate.
Ulysses Trelet. Large red sepals, corolla double, white, suffused with rose, a grand variety. **D.**
White Jubilee. An enormous flowerer, sepals rich red, reflexed corolla, spreading well and very beautiful. **S.**

HYBRID VARIETIES.

Bollana. Flowers scarlet, pendant, four inches long.
Canary Bird. Foliage golden yellow, flower, tube and sepals scarlet, corolla dark rich plum.
Corymbiflora Rubra. Valuable shrubby variety.
Earl of Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.

Gracilis Variegata. Dwarf fuchsia, leaves green, broadly margined with white.
Meteor. Foliage scarlet, very showy.
Procumbens. Bearing large scarlet edible berries, the plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.

Regalia. Bright golden bronze foliage, veined ruby red, scarlet tube and sepals, violet corolla.
Splendens. Rich crimson flowers, ends of the sepals light green.
Syringiflora. A valuable variety, producing lilac-like bunches of flowers; suitable for shrubberies.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

PELARGONIUMS.

PLANTS IN POTS.

PELARGONIUMS of the Regal, Show, and Fancy varieties, give way to no other class of plants for beauty. With few exceptions they may be classed as bush-house plants for New South Wales, or used as verandah plants. It is imperative that in winter time, at which period they should be resting, that they be cut well back, the ball of earth and roots should be dislodged from the pot, shake out the soil, and neatly prune back the roots, then re-pot in very moderate sized pots, water gently till the plants begin to put forth new shoots, then shift into larger pots till the maximum is attained. Stop the shoots as they grow, and good specimen plants will be the result. For compost, two thirds good turfy loam, the rest sand and decayed leaves or well decomposed manure. Good drainage must also be given. As regards the Ivy-leaved Tricolor Zonale varieties, providing the district does not suffer from over sharp frosts in the winter, they are all outdoor plants, and no flowering plant can excel them for usefulness or beauty in the decoration of the garden. In cold districts these make excellent verandah or balcony plants.



Pelargonium-Zonale.

REGAL AND DECORATIVE.

Plants in Pots, 1s. 6d. each.

- All this class more or less Fringed and Double.
- Beauty of Oxtou.** Maroon, blotched, under petals dark crimson, shaded light centre.
- Countess of Roseberry.** Pure white, spotted and fringed.
- Captain Raikes.** Upper petals fiery crimson, flaked purple, bordered carmine.
- Dr. Masters.** Upper petals large black blotches, with a margin of rich crimson, lower petals blotched.
- Duchess of Bedford.** Pure white, fringed with delicate rose in upper petals.
- Duke of Connaught.** Purplish maroon colour, light centre, petals beautifully fringed.
- Emperor of Russia.** Dark maroon crimson.
- Edward Perkins.** Brilliant orange carmine, with blotches on upper petals.
- George Beckwith.** Soft rosy crimson, blotched with carmine.
- Her Majesty.** White, double, fine.
- Kingston Beauty.** White flowers, dark blotch in the upper petals.
- Madame Thibaut.** White rose, blotched, Ar.
- Marie Anges.** Light rose spotted with scarlet and maroon.
- Prince of Pelargoniums.** Brilliant vermilion scarlet, bluish white centre, with violet veins.
- Queen Victoria.** Rich vermilion, petals margined with white, upper ones blotched maroon.
- Royalty.** Pure white with crimson spot on each petal, and beautifully fringed.
- Volonte Nationale.** Petals blotched rosy carmine, margined with broad band of white.

We can also supply the following REGAL varieties:

- Jeanne d'Arc.** Flesh colour, fringed.
- Leonard.** Upper petals flesh colour, blotched crimson, lower petals spotted crimson.
- Miss Lily Cannell.** Crimson scarlet, shaded crimson, white centre.

LARGE FLOWER OR SHOW.

These are all first-class sorts, selected from over one hundred varieties.

- Azaleoides.** Bright crimson, large and fine.
- Claribel** (Hoyle). Pure white with small spot of bright carmine, on top petals.
- Conductor.** Bright carmine, upper petals blotched maroon, under petals shaded crimson.
- Devotion.** Cherry rose, suffused with orange and maroon spots.
- Gustave Malet.** Very rich crimson, with dark spots and lilac centre.
- Instance.** Upper petals violet crimson, edged with white.
- Isabella.** Lower petals rosy pink, maroon spots, upper petals orange pink, white centre.
- La Billiardiere.** Rosy purple blotched.
- Magnate.** Soft violet, upper petals blotched with maroon, upper petals spotted crimson, white centre.
- Mrs. John Hayes.** Delicate peach, spotted.
- Martial.** Large deep rich crimson, edged fiery red.
- Pollie** (Foster). Glossy crimson, black spot on upper petals.
- Pericles.** French white, dark upper petals.
- Telamon.** Blackest maroon, margined crimson, lower petal red and white.

FANCY VARIETIES.

1s. 6d. each.

These are very beautiful, and require the same cultivation as the others, except that they must not be pruned back.

- Alpicus.** A beautiful flower, upper petals rich crimson blotched with violet, and margined with white, under petals white, blotched with crimson.
- Clarinda.** Rich crimson, margined with white.
- Cordella.** Flower soft rosy pink, edged with white, white centre.
- Countess of Dudley.** Deep rosy crimson upper petals, light throat, rose lower petals; extra fine form and substance.
- Duchess.** Maroon upper petals, edged with white.
- Ermon.** Upper petals crimson, edged white, lower petals white, mottled with crimson.
- Fairy Queen.** Pure white, upper petals delicate lilac.
- Iona.** Upper petals deep lilac rose, edged with white, lower petals distinct rose, blotch on each petal, edged with white, white centre.
- Madame Sainton Dolby.** Crimson lake, upper petals mottled crimson.
- Maritana.** Upper petals rich crimson lake, bordered with white, under petals rosy crimson, edged white, light centre, fine flower.
- Penguin.** Flower white, upper petals beautifully marked with rosy carmine, fine large flower.
- Scipio.** Upper petals rich velvety crimson, light rose edge, lower petals soft rose, mottled with crimson.

IVY-LEAVED.

DOUBLE FLOWERING.

Price, 1s. each.

These are famous for covering fences, or as a pyramid for flower borders.

- A. F. Baron.** Lilac rose, flower large and very full.
- Eurydice.** Fine flower, of a rosy mauve colour, shaded carmine, upper petals tinted with violet.
- Gloire de Nancy.** Large trusses of bright cerise red colour, shaded with amaranth on upper petals.
- Isidore Feral.** Light rose colour, flowers large and very double.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** White suffused with light lavender, a first-class variety.
- Konig Albert.** Flowers bright violet pink colour, good shape and double.
- La Elegance.** Variegated.
- La Rosiere.** Satiny rose, lighter margin, flowers perfect.
- Madame Jules Menoreau.** A fine large full flower of a beautiful rosy cerise colour.
- Marguerite Jacquot.** Very large silvery rose colour, with salmon centre.
- Ondine.** A large flower of a soft rosy pink colour, upper petals feathered with carmine.
- Sarah Bernhardt.** Large flowers, pure white, upper petals feathered maroon, very free.
- Vesta.** Large double flowers, delicate bluish pink colour, upper petals rayed with purplish crimson.

CHOICE ZONALE.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

- Candidissima Plena.** Large, full, and finely formed flowers, of the most pure snowy whiteness.
- Ernest Lauth.** Flowers of a rich violet crimson colour.
- Giullion Mangelli.** Large double flowers, beautiful dark crimson colour, upper petals marked with scarlet.
- Jean Dollfus.** Very fine full flowers, brilliant purplish violet colour, immense trusses, novel.
- Louis Delesalle.** A free growing variety, large, fine rich scarlet cerise colour, shaded carmine.
- Madame Thibaut.** Rich rose, shaded with violet carmine, upper petals with white at their base.
- Talabot.** Amaranth, velvety, first-class.

SINGLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

- Aphrodite.** Cerise and magenta.
- Guinea.** Orange yellow.
- Jealousy.** Salmon yellow, very beautiful.
- Kate Greenaway.** Large, pink.
- Mrs. Leavers.** Rich pink.
- Mrs. Wright.** Deep pink.
- Queen of Belgians.** White.
- Rebecca.** Rosy crimson.

VARIEGATED ZONALE AND TRICOLOR PELARGONIUMS

- Beauty of Calderdale.** Yellow, with bronze zone.
- Gaiety.** Yellow and green.
- Happy Thoughts.** White, green centre, zone salmon.
- Italia Unita.** Crimson, dark green, with white zone.
- Lady Cullen.** Bronze red zone, edged crimson and gold.
- Mrs. Pollack.** Bronze red zone, belted and edged with crimson and gold.
- Milkmaid.** Green, margined with white.

For our Select List of

NEW PLANTS

Recently Introduced, See Coloured Sheets.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

❖ CARNATIONS. ❖

THESE old favourites thrive exceedingly well in this colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers, and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture. They will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. They will also succeed well in pots, and by careful management can be made extremely useful for greenhouse decoration; they may be planted out at almost any time of the year from pots.

Strong plants in pots of all the varieties we list ready about end of May, and we have a large collection all through the year.

TREE OR PERPETUAL FLOWERING CARNATIONS.

NEWEST VARIETIES. Plants in Pots price 1s. each.

Alba Magnifica Fimbriata. Fine large pure white flower, the edges being fimbriated.
Alegatiere. Very beautiful variety, colour bright scarlet, medium size.
Balaclava. Fine dark scarlet, splendid large flower.
Beauty of Shenley. Clear salmon, edged and striped with crimson, large, habit dwarf.
Canary. Light sulphur yellow, flaked with white, good.
Cassandra. Creamy white, streaked with scarlet and cardinal, edges of petals fringed.
Coomassie. Buff ground, striped bright red.
Covent Garden Scarlet. Colour bright scarlet.
Delicata. White, broad rose edging.

Duchess of Cambridge. Beautiful salmon, painted and pencilled with bright red.
Eldorado. A fine full flower of a rich rosy pink, pencilled and flaked with deep cardinal.
Ensign. Very bright terra cotta red, very strong habit, and free flowering.
Etna. Bright fiery red.
Eveline. Delicate soft pink flower of medium size, most charming variety, very free flowerer, one of the best.
Fairy Queen. Rose flake, fine large flowers.
Firebrand. Red, one of the best.
Flambeau. Large bright red, dwarf, twelve inches, flowers like a Dianthus.

Foxhunter. Very fine large flower of rich scarlet, the edges fimbriated.
Jubilee. Colour bright rosy pink, extremely floriferous, of very strong but dwarf habit, splendid.
King of the Stripes. Striped.
Lady Harding. White, purple edged.
Little Maggie. Rich buff yellow, pencilled and flaked with bright pink; habit very compact and free flowering, extremely pretty and distinct.
Maiden's Blush. Soft delicate pink.
Meteor. A fine large flower of a bright scarlet colour, a very brilliant flower.
Miss Bertha Hood. Beautiful soft pink, profusely pencilled with rich bright pink.

Mrs. Graham. Pale pink.
Pride of Penhurst. Fine yellow green.
Prince Alexander. Sulphur yellow, shaded and pencilled, with light pink, very robust.
Prince of Orange. Yellow, edged crimson.
Princess Alice. Pure white, lightly pencilled with bright red, very beautiful, perfect shape.
Red Riding Hood. Large perfect shaped flower, bright scarlet, beautifully mottled, creamy white.
R. Henderson. White, striped crimson.
Robt. Henderson. Striped red and white.
Rouillard. Buff ground, edged with crimson.
Rosette. Very large flower, bright rose, extremely robust, quite a rosette.
Sabrina. Flower bright red, richly striped and flaked cardinal.
Scarlet King. Perfect flower, intense crimson, combined with bright scarlet.
Snowflake. A fine large pure white flower.
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Buff ground, edged bright red.
Sir W. Clarke. Pale yellow ground, edged crimson.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Pink. 1s. 6d.
White Clipper. Pure white, one of the best.
Worthington Smith. Scarlet, extra fine.
Yellow Clipper. Fine yellow. 1s. 6d.
Zouave. Red, mottled with white, one of the best.

CLOVE-SCENTED CARNATIONS.

Price, 1s. each.

Brilliant. Bright rose.
Cremorne. Large, light purple, smooth and fine.
Hindoo. Dark crimson, a very fine variety.
King of the Yellows. Bright yellow, fine.
Sentinel. Fine bright scarlet.
Sandringham Scarlet. Bright scarlet.
Telegram. Fine dark crimson.
Whipper-In. Scarlet, with dark stripes.

MARGUERITE CARNATION.

We can supply varieties of these valuable ever-blooming plants at 10s. per dozen.

They are easy to grow, and produce very sweet clove-scented flowers all the year round. They will grow in any part of the colony.



Tree Carnation (Grown in Pot).

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.

~ ~ GRAND ~ ~ Chrysanthemums.

A Select List of ~ ~ ~
~ ~ a Few of the Best.

THE Chrysanthemum will grow in any ordinary garden soil in any part of the colony, and bloom profusely; but to secure the largest size blooms, the soil must be naturally rich, or be made so by the addition of manure. Not more than two shoots must be left on one plant, and only a few flowers should be allowed to remain on each plant; abundance of moisture and liquid manure should be given; by this treatment, flowers fit for exhibition will be secured. Young plants should be struck and planted every season, or if it is not convenient to strike cuttings, take up the stool and replant one piece, but do not replant in the same position; the old stool can then be discarded. In order to save disappointment, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that unless disbudding, liquid manuring and shading be attended to, the finest varieties will only produce ordinary sized flowers.



Japanese Chrysanthemum,
Moonlight.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Ceres, No. 2. White, very large, and beautiful.
Dr. Mackay. White, tinted rose.
Duchess of Albany. Pale lilac, white centre.
Edwin Molyneux. Chestnut crimson, golden cupped.
Fanny Bouchard. White, tinted rose, white tips.
Fernand Feral. Rosy lilac, suffused white.
Gloriosum. Bright yellow, twisted florets.
Lady Matheson. Rose, shaded cream, large and full.
Madame C. Audeguier. Mauve pink, large, good.
Mdlle. Paule Dutour. White, shaded rose, cream centre.
Magum Bonum. Rose purple, light centre,

Maiden's Blush. Creamy white, tinted blush, first-class.
Marguerite Marrouch. Crimson red, splashed gold.
Moonlight. Pure white, one of the finest.
Mr. W. A. Harris. White and pink.
Mrs. Townshend. Claret crimson, yellow reverse.
Peter the Great. Lemon yellow, incurved.
Perfection (Hallock). White and pink, magnificent.
The Daimio. Pale pink, good.
The Star. Tawny yellow, extra good.
Thunberg. Yellow, magnificent, one of the finest.
Val d'Andorre. Orange red, broad petals.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Avalanche. Snow white, dwarf, grand flower.
Anna M. Payne. Rosy carmine, curled, large.
Alice Bird. Buttercup yellow, deeper centre, fine.
Charles Dickens. Silvery lilac, fine.
Duke of Berwick. Blush, suffused with rose, large.

Domination. Creamy white, large flat-petalled flowers.
Etoile de Lyon. Rosy violet, very large.
Japonaise. Yellow, spotted rusty bronze brown.
La Triomphante. Rose, shaded white, large.
Lady Lawrence. White, cupped,



Chrysanthemum, Val d'Andorre.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued.



Chrysanthemum, Garibaldi.

FOR SELECT LISTS

— OF —

New Plants
and Collections,

See Coloured Pages.

JAPANESE VARIETIES—CONTINUED.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Mrs. H. Cannell. Yellow, grand flower.
Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. Pure white petals, broad, incurved, abundant white hair-like growths from the surface of the petals towards the points.

Pelican. Creamy white, fine show flower.
Robert Owen. Golden aurora, violet and rose.

Sunflower (Cannell's). Fine.
Yokohama Beauty. Red, with gold, fine.

INCURVED VARIETIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Alfred Salter. Light pink, very large.
Antonelli. Salmon orange, very pretty.
Baron Buist. Chestnut red.
Bronze Jardin des Plantes. Carmine orange.
Clarissa. Delicate violet pink.
Comte de Germiny. Nankeen yellow, magnificent.
Conrad. Light purple.
Crimson Velvet. Dark crimson, late, very good.
Dr. Mackary. White, tinted rose.
Duchess of Albany. Pale lilac, white centre.
Ethel. Pure white, large cup-shaped flower.
Jeanne d'Arc. Blush white, tipped rosy purple.

Lady Harding. Rose pink, tipped blush.
Lady Slade. Delicate lilac pink.
Leda. Soft rose and white.
Lord Alcester. Primrose, very beautiful.
Mons. Paul Fabre. Crimson, golden centre.
Mr. Gladstone. Bright chestnut, small, perfect.
Mrs. Norman Davis. Crimson, tipped gold.
Mrs. Heale. White, slightly tinted rose.
Mrs. Sharp. Rose pink.
Ossian. Pink, ball-shaped.
Prince of Teck. White and pink.
Prince of Wales. Purple violet, large.
Princess Beatrice. Bright rosy pink.

REFLEXED VARIETIES. A CHOICE SELECTION.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Alma. Rose crimson.
Bonnie Rose. Rose, very good.
Christine Peach. Peach colour.
Christine Pink. Light pink.
Christine White. Pure white.
Cloth of Gold. Yellow.
Cullingfordii. Bright crimson, magnificent.
Dr. Sharp. Magenta crimson.
Emperor of China. White, blush centre.
Empress of India. White, extra good.
Exquisite. Golden yellow, very compact.
Garibaldi. Bronze, very fine.
Globe. White, very large.

Gorgeous. Yellow, large.
King of the Crimson. Rich crimson.
Lettie Stuart. Golden primrose.
Lord Wolseley. Bronzy red, very fine.
Mount Edgcombe. Sulphur white.
Mrs. Geo. Rundle. White.
Patrie. Pink, fine.
Progne. Amaranth, brilliant colour.
Putney George. Crimson purple, tipped gold.
Prince Alfred. Carmine purple, very large.
Queen of England. Delicate lilac.
Rose Lace. Rose, a magnificent flower.

BEAUTIFUL ——— BOUVARDIAS.

1s. each; 10s. 6d. per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL dwarf plants for outdoor cultivation in the warmer districts; and for colder parts of the colony they may be grown with advantage as pot plants. They bloom profusely during the year, and some even in winter, they are charming for bouquets; the varieties are from pure white to deep crimson, and some are perfumed. They should be in every garden.

Alfred Neuner. Double, petals waxy white colour, beautiful.
Bridal Wreath. Pure white.
Candidissima. Pure white.
Cardinale. White tube, carmine petals, very effective.
Conspicua. Blood red, whitish tube.
Elegans.
Etna. Fiery red.
Flavescens. Yellow, changing to white.
Flavescens fl. pl. Double yellow.
Hogarth. Scarlet, habit robust.
Hogarth. fl. pl. Dark scarlet.
Humboldtii. White.
Humboldtii Corymbiflora. Snow white.
Jacquin. Bright scarlet, hardy.
Luteola Plena. Pale yellow tubes, pale yellow double flower.

Maiden's Blush. Bright bluish pink.
Oriflamme. Rich vermilion scarlet.
Oriana. Rose white.
President Garfield. Double rose.
President Cleveland. Very large, brilliant scarlet.
Priony Beauty. Pale shade rose, very fine, large trusses.
Sang Loraine. Vermilion, double.
Triphylla. Red.
Triomphe de Nancy. Double, orange salmon, very beautiful.
Umbellata Carne. Cream white, changing to rosy blush.
Van Houtii. Deep scarlet.
Victor Lemoine. Double scarlet.
Virelandii. White, hardy.
Vulcan. Single, scarlet, showy.



Varieties of Single Bouvardias.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS.



Begonia Despontaines—Ornamental Leaved.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Single varieties 1s. 6d. each. Double varieties 2s. 6d. each.

This class of Begonias is very suitable for pot culture only, in the bush-house, verandah or green-house. Abundant bloomers, all shades of colour. They bloom spring and summer, and rest in winter.

Variegated Foliage or Ornamental Leaved.

Price 1s. to 2s. each.

Highly decorative plants, for green-house, verandah, or bush-house. The leaves are beautifully marked with bronze and silver. The variety illustrated has leaves twelve inches long, beautifully marked and veined. We can supply twenty distinct varieties, the following are a selection.

Blanda
Buttercup
Captain Rex
Countess of Roseberry

Despontaines
Diadem
Duc de Brabant
Grandis

Louisa Clausen
Madame H. Gecchi
Madame Turnsfoot
Val de Nosual

SHRUBBY FLOWERING VARIETIES.

We have many grand varieties of this class.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.



Verbena.

PETUNIAS, DOUBLE.

Beautiful flowering border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely, many beautiful colours and markings, suitable for early spring planting. In variety. 1s. each.

VERBENAS.

Price 9d. each.

We offer a choice collection of this fine dwarf free flowering plant. Nothing can be more attractive than a large bed of well-grown Verbenas, they flower all through the summer, and are of a trailing habit.

Alderman. Crimson violet.
Bridesmaid. Rosy pink.
Candidissima. White, very free.
Champion. Crimson, large.
Delicata. Striped white and rose.
Foxhunter. Scarlet, white eye.
Florence. Magenta.
Henrietta. Orange scarlet, distinct.
Hon. T. F. Sargood. Scarlet, very handsome.
Isabella. Lavender and white striped.
John Tucker. Lavender, white eye.
J. D. Hatton. Carmine crimson, and white eye.

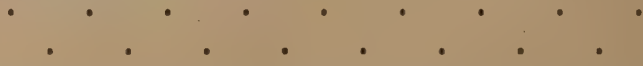
Lady Jersey. Lavender, white eye; A1.
Mayor of Geelong. Crimson, large white eye.
Mayor of Ballarat. Light scarlet, white eye.
Nellie. Crimson salmon.
Nellie Rattray. Scarlet, white eye.
Old Black Joe. Nearly Black.
Othello. Dark crimson.
Purple Prince. Purple.
Royal White. White.
Rosa Magna. Deep rose, large and fine.
Rose Perfection. Light rose.
W. Moylan. Crimson dark.

HEDGE PLANTS.

African Box Thorn. 20s. per 1000.

This beautiful prickly hedge plant is a splendid quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large or small gardens. It is very dense in its growth, and if kept properly pruned will make a most perfect hedge.

The plants should be planted in a double row thus:—



VERANDAH PLANTS.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging their hobby except on a verandah garden, that we add a short list of the many plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way:—

FERNS. Many hardy varieties in pots.
STAGHORN FERNS. On the walls are very beautiful.
BEGONIA REX. Ornamental foliage varieties.
AZALEAS. Very showy.
ARDISIA CRENULATA. With red berries.
CALLA (Lily of the Nile).
FUCHSIAS.
PELARGONIUMS.

EUPHORBIA (Christ Thorn).
HYDRANGEA.
BOUYARDIAS. White and pink.
CACTUS.
EPIPHYLLUM.
HELIOTROPE.
SCENTED VERBENA
MIMULUS.
MUSK.
PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose).
COLEUS, &c.

NOTE.—All the above will thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air from blowing on the plants. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

about eighteen inches apart in the rows, the distance between the rows being two feet, the plants should be topped the first season, and trimmed into desired shape as often as they require it.

We also offer seed of this fine hedge plant, which is easily grown if sown in the spring, the seed should be soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours before sowing.

Hawthorn Quicks (May). 15s. per 1000.

An old favourite hedge plant in England, which succeeds well in the colder parts of the colony; it is a fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the spring, and has a delicious perfume; it must be clipped every year, and should be planted like the Box Thorn.

Privet (evergreen). 7s. 6d. per 100.

Privet, New Golden. See Novelties.

Pittosporum nigrescens, in single pots. 9s. per dozen.

Pittosporum eugenoides. 9s. per dozen.

Make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape; the foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour, particularly during spring, when it is making its young growth; the plant is quite hardy; plant in single rows two feet apart.

PLANTS Anderson & Co. PLANTS.

Decorative Ferns, Lycopods & Palms.

Ferns and Lycopods may be cultivated in pots or planted on rockeries in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is from October to May. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

PALMS, &c.—We can supply these in any quantity and of different ages, as **Kentias, Chamærops, Phoenix, Cocos, Arecas, Seafortias, Dracenas, Cycas revoluta**; all valuable plants for bush-house, verandah, or house decoration.

Price from **1s. 6d.** to **10s. 6d.**, according to size.

SELECTED FERNS.

Adiantum affine (varieties of Maiden Hair Fern). From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Adiantum concinnum. From 2s. 6d.
Adiantum Farleyense. From 3s. 6d.
Adiantum gracillimum. From 1s. 6d.
Adiantum hispidulum. From 1s.
Adiantum Peruvianum. From 1s. 6d.
Adiantum trapeziforme. From 2s. 6d.
Adiantum Williamsi. From 1s. 6d.
Alsophylla excelsa. From 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Alsophylla Australis. From 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Alsophylla Macarthur. From 3s. 6d.
Asplenium bulbiferum. From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Asplenium diversifolium. From 1s. 6d.
Asplenium falcatum. From 1s. 6d.
Asplenium lucidum. From 1s. 6d.
Asplenium nidus (Birds Nest). From 1s. 6d.

Asplenium viviparum. From 1s. 6d.
Blechnum Braziliense. From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Blechnum striatum. From 1s. 6d.
Cyathea dealbata. From 2s. 6d.
Cyathea medullaris. From 2s. 6d.
Davallia dissecta. From 2s.
Davallia elegans. From 1s. 6d.
Davallia pyxidata. From 1s. 6d.
Davallia Novæ Zealandiæ. From 1s. 6d.
Dicksonia antarctica. From 3s. 6d.
Doodia aspera. From 1s.
Doodia candata. From 1s. 6d.
Gymnogramma chrysophylla. (Golden Fern). From 2s.
Lastrea Richardsii corymbosa. From 2s. 6d.
Lomaria discolor. From 2s.

Lomaria Patersonii. From 1s. 6d.
Lycopodium Schottii. From 1s. 6d.
Lycopodium stoloniferum. From 1s.
Lycopodium umbrosum. From 1s. 6d.
Lycopodium Wildenovii. From 1s.
Microlepia hirta cristata. From 2s.
Nephrodium decompositum. From 1s. 6d.
Nephrodium molle. From 1s. 6d.
Nephrodium molle corymbiferum. From 2s.
Nephrolepis Bridgesii. From 2s. 6d.
Nephrolepis Duffii. From 2s.

Nephrolepis exaltata. From 1s. 6d.
Onychium Japonicum. From 1s. 6d.
Osmunda Japonica. From 1s. 6d.
Phlebodium aureum. From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Platycerium alaicorne. From 2s. 6d.
Platycerium grande. From 2s. 6d.
Pteris argyrea (Silver Fern). From 1s. 6d.
Pteris cretica alba lineata. From 1s. 6d.
Pteris serrulata cristata. From 1s. 6d.
Pteris umbrosa. From 1s. 6d.
Todea Africana. From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

PALMS IN POTS.

From 14 to 30 inches in height. Well furnished, and in vigorous health.

There is no form of home decoration more pleasing than the liberal distribution of plants about the rooms of a house, or on the balconies or verandahs.

The choice of plants which will succeed indoors is not great, and perhaps the very hardiest and best of all are the well-known **Kentias**.

These magnificent plants will grow well indoors if the few simple directions which we give are followed. To keep the plants in perfect health they must have plenty of water, that is, as much as they require; if they are kept in the shade, three times a week will be often enough to water them. The best plan is to take the plants outside on to the verandah, fill up the pot with water, and allow all surplus to run off through the drainage, and should the water run through very quickly it may suggest that the ball of earth in the pot has been allowed to become too dry, in which case stand the pot in four or five inches of water for half an hour, then replace in position, having allowed all surplus water to drain off; on no account allow the plants to remain long in saucers containing water, as the practice will certainly kill them.

The palms should have their leaves sponged once a week, so as to remove any dust, and it is a good plan to put them out on the verandah or balcony occasionally when the weather is mild, but they must be kept out of the wind and sun; they like shade.

So long as the leaves retain their dark green appearance, the plants are in good health, but should they become a pale green or of a yellowish hue, a few weeks on the verandah, with frequent sponging, careful watering, and the removal of all scale or insect from the leaves, will soon bring them back to robust health.

Price, from **1s. 6d.** to **4s.** each.



Cycas Revoluta.



Pteris Argyrea.

LARGE TREE FERNS.

PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE.

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

Box, per 100, 7s. 6d.
Oxalis, pink, per 100, 5s.
Thyme, variegated lemon, per 100, 10s.
Thyme, Silver, variegated, per 100, 10s.

Thrift, per 100, 10s.
Violet, white, per 100, 10s.
Violet, white (Czar), per 100, 6s.
Violet, (Queen Victoria), per 100, 10s.

SEEDS *Anderson & Co.* SEEDS

Horticultural Sundries -- AND -- GARDEN REQUISITES.

Saynor's Pruning and Budding Knives

Are celebrated all over the world; the pruning and budding knives are of the finest tempered steel, of different shapes; the pruning knives with buckhorn handles, and the budding knives in white bone. Any of these can be sent by post.



324 325 329 BL 325½ 204 207

3/6 3/6 3/- 3/6 5/- 3/6 3/6

Budding Knives.



Wood
Garden Labels.



938 189 197 195½ 196½ 187 195 312B 194 312 196 166 192 188 191
4/6 4/- 3/6 3/6 4/6 3/- 3/6 3/- 3/- 3/- 4/6 2/6 3/6 3/6 4/-

Buckhorn handled Pruning Knives.

Wood Garden Labels.

THESE labels are invaluable for naming plants; they are painted with white lead, and can be used at once either for pot plants or the larger sizes in the open garden.

IN BUNDLES OF 100.

4-inch Wood Garden Labels. 1s. 3d.
6-inch Wood Garden Labels. 1s. 6d.
7-inch Wood Garden Labels. 2s. 0d.
9-inch Wood Garden Labels. 2s. 6d.
10-inch Wood Garden Labels. 3s. 0d.
12-inch Wood Garden Labels. 3s. 6d.

SUNDRIES.

Leather Garden Gloves. Strong Gauntlets, for pruning, 3s. per pair.

Leather Garden Gloves. With cuffs, 2s. per pair.

Leather Garden Gloves, Ladies'. For the flower garden, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pair.

Lead Wire. For tying on labels, very pliable, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Garden Lines. Strong cord, 1s. 6d. each.

Garden Reels. 3s. 6d. each.

Edging Irons. For trimming grass edgings.

Seccateurs of various patterns, 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d. each.

Rose Pruners, 2s. 6d. each.

Raffia Fibre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

A USEFUL article for tying plants, of great strength, and well adapted for Pot Plants or Herbaceous Plants and Horticultural purposes generally. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads. We import regularly large parcels of the best quality of this useful tying material, which has now completely superseded Cuba Bast Matting, &c. Special prices for large lots.

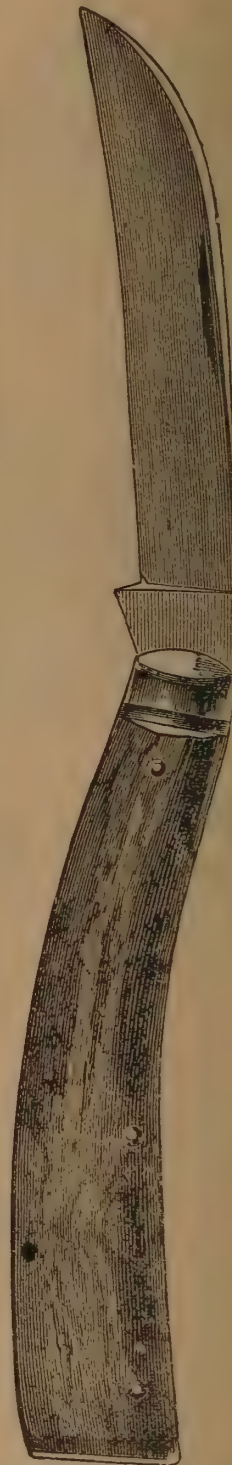
Wolff's Indelible Pencils.

THESE pencils are excellent substitutes for pen and ink, and are made in three colours—black, blue and red. The weather has no effect on labels marked with them. 6d. each. Extra thick Garden Pencils, 9d. each.

Virgin Cork. 6d. per pound.

THIS ornamental bark is now used largely for horticultural decorative purposes; it is imported in large pieces, and in the hands of a person of taste can be used to produce most charming ferneries, for embellishing unsightly walls, building fern baskets, and for many other purposes.

If you have
not already ordered
- from our -
Novelty Sheets
- refer to the -
Coloured Pages.

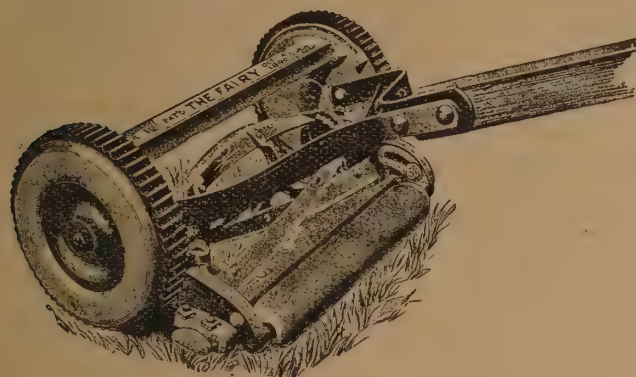


PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS, &c.

We do not stock Garden Tools, &c., but we list them in our Catalogue to make it as complete as possible, and because we find a good many of our customers in remote districts find it to be an advantage to get, packed with their seeds or plants, any Garden Tool they may require. We illustrate a few of the leading garden Tools, as below, and add a list of prices for the general guidance of our customers. We shall be pleased, also, to procure for our customers any other Garden Tool, not catalogued. We select the tools from the leading ironmongery firm in Sydney, who keep large stocks.



LAWN MOWERS—"THE FAIRY."

This is the latest American machine in the market, and the cheapest yet introduced.

12-in.	14-in.	16-in.
25/-	27/6	30/-

DUTCH HOES.

4-in.	5-in.	6-in.	7-in.	8-in.	9-in.	10-in.
1/3	1/6	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/6

TURNIP OR GARDEN HOES.

4-in.	5-in.	6-in.	7-in.	8-in.	9-in.	10-in.
1/3	1/3	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/9	2/-

GARDEN SPADES.

D handled, Parkes' Patent, 3s. 6d. to 5s. each.
Ladies' Spades, various sizes, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. each.

GARDEN RAKES.

Finest Steel, with handles, 2s. to 2s. 9d. each.
Finest Steel, unhandled, 8d. to 2s. each.

WATERING POTS.

Common fine, 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. each.
Extra finished, with brass roses, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each.

SETS OF GARDEN TOOLS.

From 5s. to 10s. 6d. per set of four, five and six tools.
The larger size are useful tools in any garden.

HEDGE SHEARS.

8-in. to 10-in., 3s. to 5s. 6d. each.

EDGING SHEARS.

8-in. to 10-in., 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. each.

WEED FORKS.

Blued, bright tips, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed, bright tips, 1s. 3d. each.
Long-handled, 1s. to 1s. 9d. each.

GARDEN TROWELS.

Blued, bright points, 5-in. to 8-in., 6d. to 1s. 3d. each.
Bright all over, 7-in., 1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed and bright, 1s. 6d. each.
Long-handled trowels, 1s. to 2s. each.

PRUNING SAWS.

14-in. to 18-in., 3s. 6d. to 5s. each.
"Californian," 12s. 6d. each.
This pattern is specially recommended by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

DAISY OR WEED LIFTER.

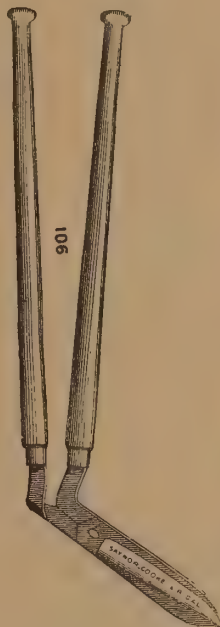
2s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

MYTICUTTAH LOPPING SHEARS.

9s. each.



Weed Fork.



Edge Shears.



Dutch Hoe.



Garden Spade.



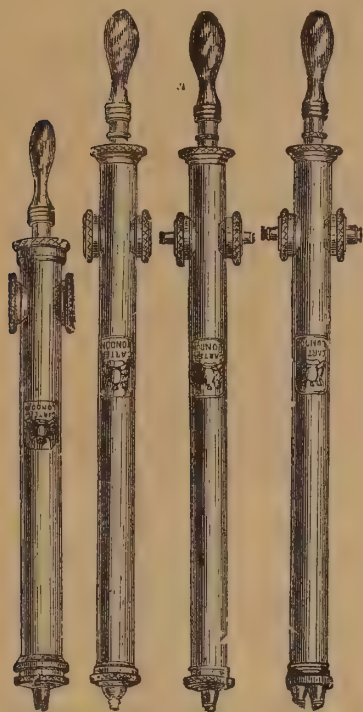
Garden Trowel.



Set of Garden Tools.

SEEDS Anderson & Co. SEEDS

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.



No. 1, No. 1½, No. 3, No. 4.

Brass Garden Syringes.

(LAWSON'S PATENT.)

No. 1, 12-inch barrel, 10s. 6d.

No. 1½, 15s.

No. 3, 18-inch barrel, 20s.

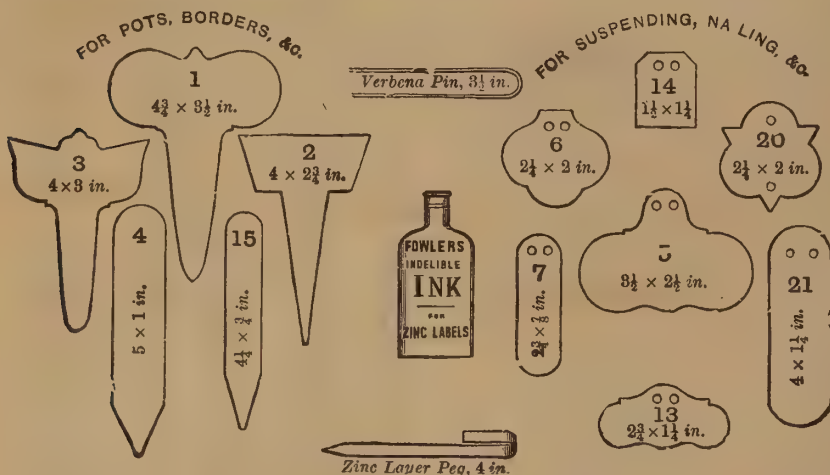
No. 4, 22s.

This useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly here where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so necessary, the use of the syringe is indispensable. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that the end rose may be changed at pleasure. The Garden Syringe is always useful, the larger sizes more particularly.

Cheap Syringes

Are sometimes required for spraying with insect washes, &c. These we shall be pleased to purchase and forward to our clients.

Price 4s. to 7s. each.



Zinc Labels for Plants, Trees, &c.

For Pots, Borders, or Suspending.

These labels are indestructible, and can be written on with ink, or have a number punched into them, which would correspond with a number of a register. The hanging labels are attached by lead wire. For prices of labels, &c., see below.

PRICE PER 100.

No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.
1	4	0	5	3	6	14	2	0
2	3	0	6	2	6	15	2	0
3	3	6	7	2	0	20	2	6
4	3	0	13	2	6	21	3	6

INDELIBLE INK, For writing on Zinc Labels, 1s. per bottle.

LEAD WIRE, for tying on Suspending Zinc Labels, 1s. 6d. per lb., 3 sizes

White Wood Flower Sticks.

These are made of plain white wood of various lengths, and are most useful in a garden for tying up Carnations or Chrysanthemums, and, in fact, any tall-growing plants; they are very neat, and are far cheaper than they can be made here.

In Bundles of 100.

1 foot Wood Flower Sticks.	1s. 6d.	3 feet Wood Flower Sticks.	3s. 6d.
1½ feet Wood Flower Sticks.	2s. 0d.	3½ feet Wood Flower Sticks.	4s. 0d.
2 feet Wood Flower Sticks.	2s. 6d.	4 feet Wood Flower Sticks.	4s. 6d.
2½ feet Wood Flower Sticks.	3s. 0d.		

Wood Sticks, painted green.

Useful in a thousand ways in the garden for any plants requiring tying up; and being painted they have a very neat appearance.

1 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	3d.	3 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	1s. 0d.
1½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	4d.	3½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	1s. 3d.
2 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	6d.	4 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	1s. 6d.
2½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	9d.		

Dahlia Stakes.

Square and Painted Green.

4 feet, 5s.; 5 feet 6s. per doz. One inch square.

These are strong supports, excellent for the purpose they are intended for and will last more than one season.

Gishurst Compound.

A very efficacious dressing for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider and Thrip; also for Apple Trees infested with blight; and is death to the pests of the Orange Tree—Scale and Coccus. A most excellent preparation.

1 lb. Boxes. 1s. 6d. 3 lb. Boxes. 4s. 12 lb. Boxes. 14s.

Fowler's Insecticide.

A most thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrip, Mildew, &c., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants without the least injury to them. In jars, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

Tobacco Powder.

For fumigating, and also for the destruction of Spider, Mealy Bug, &c., in plants, and a most useful insect remover. Plants should be syringed with clean water after its use. In tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

TOBACCO POWDER DISTRIBUTORS, for above, 3s. 6d. each.

Common Red Flower Pots & Saucers.

We exercise every care in the packing of Flower Pots for transit by Steamer or Rail, but we will accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

FLOWER POTS.

4-inch, per dozen.	1s. 6d.	8-inch, per dozen.	6s.
5-inch, per dozen.	2s. 6d.	9-inch, per dozen.	9s.
6-inch, per dozen.	3s. 0d.	10-inch, per dozen.	12s.
7-inch, per dozen.	4s. 6d.	12-inch, per dozen.	18s.

SAUCERS.

For 5-inch pots, per dozen.	1s. 6d.	For 9-inch pots, per dozen.	4s. 6d.
For 6-inch pots, per dozen.	2s. 0d.	For 10-inch pots, per dozen.	6s. 0d.
For 7-inch pots, per dozen.	3s. 0d.	For 12-inch pots, per dozen.	8s. 0d.
For 8-inch pots, per dozen.	4s. 0d.		

SEED PANS.

7-inch, 8d. each; 8-inch, 10d. each; 9-inch, 1s. 2d. each; 10-inch, 2s. each; 12-inch, 2s. 3d.

HYACINTH GLASSES.

In various colours. From 1s. to 1s. 6d. each

POTATO

A famous picture represents the interior of an Irish Cabin, and bears the lines:—

*"The greatest delight that is under the sun,
Is to sit by the fire till the 'praties' are done."*

1895. * PLANTING

CHOOSE
WHAT YOU WANT
FROM THE FOLLOWING AND
SEND YOUR ORDERS

Anderson & Co's Seeds
Pitt St Sydney

The greatest delight of the Farmer must be to see a good crop growing and a good crop dug, and to obtain these results he must have good sound seed planted, and it is our pleasure to offer what he requires,—“Only the best.”

During the last 25 years we have introduced nearly all the valuable varieties of Potatoes placed before the public, and we have always taught that, as “Like produces like,” it is a mistake to think that any rough Potato will do for Seed.

We have built up a large Seed Potato Trade by having our stocks carefully grown and harvested by men who know how . . . to produce . . .

SEED POTATOES TRUE TO NAME

. . . and fit to plant. . . .

ANOTHER NEW ONE !!

Federation



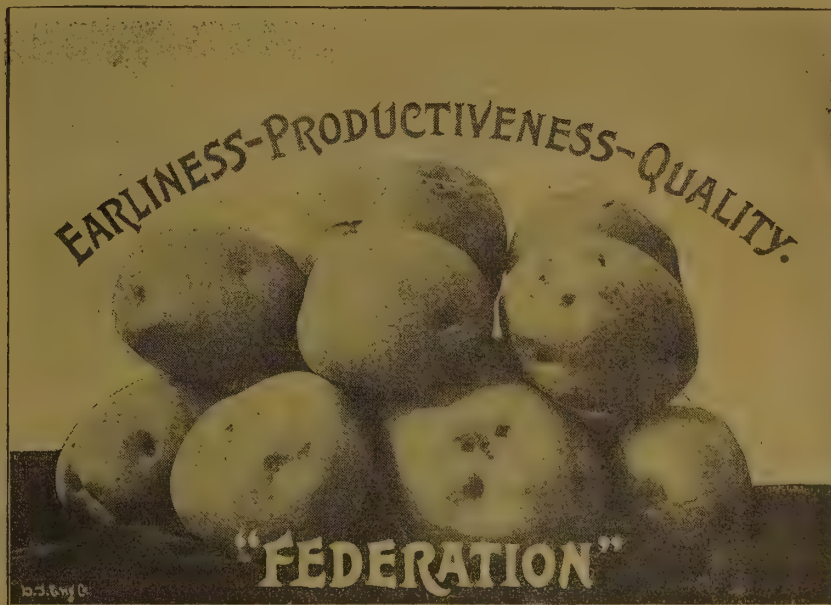
Uniting earliness, productiveness and quality.

A very fine round, red-skinned Potato, of which we have secured all the stock, which is very limited; first time offered; as early as Early Rose, but a very vigorous grower; a heavy cropper and a grand table Potato. PRICE, 6d. per lb.



A NEW VARIETY. Longish oval in shape; beautiful light-brown rough skin; flesh white, with fine flavour; boils dry and mealy—a second early variety; very handsome show Potato; keeps well, highly spoken of, it is one of the very best table varieties grown. PRICE, 12s. per cwt.

1st July, 1895.



A LARGE, round, brown-skinned Potato; second early variety of most excellent quality, and as a table Potato it cannot be surpassed; strong and robust in habit, and crops wonderfully. The grower speaks very highly of Satisfaction, and strongly recommends it. PRICE, 14s. per cwt.

General List of Potatoes to Plant, 1895.

Anderson & Co.'s Select Early Rose . .

A well-known and popular early variety, doing well in some districts, but not quite so heavy a cropper or as good a table Potato as many others we offer. Suitable for both winter and summer planting. We have a large supply for this season's trade. Special quotations for large lots. PRICE, **£8 per ton, 9s. per cwt.**

Myatt's Ash Leaf Kidney. The favourite early Garden Potato, very rich in flavour, can be planted as soon as procurable, and comes to maturity very fast. Too well known to need any description. Produces good crops. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

Cambridge Kidney. A grand Kidney, not quite so long in shape as the above, and more suitable for field culture and for market purposes. It has all the excellent qualities of Myatt's Ash Leaf for table use. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

Early Red Ruby. An early red-skinned Potato, of Kidney shape, with fine white flesh, of fine quality and flavour; very productive. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

Centennial. One of the best round Potatoes grown; pinkish-brown skin; main crop; very vigorous habit, and productive; white flesh, delicate flavour. PRICE, **9s. per cwt.**

Extra Early Peachblow. One of the handsomest Potatoes grown. A reliable cropper and early; does best in good, rich land; yellowish skin, mottled pink; one of the best table varieties grown. PRICE, **9s. per cwt.**

Imperator. This new Potato yields enormous crops; is a late variety; of a large size; yellowish flesh, with a light brown and somewhat rough skin. This variety appears to want to be grown one season before the best results are obtained. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

The Dean. A distinct and handsome Potato. A late variety, but a good table sort, and boils well; round in shape, and deep violet in colour; slightly yellow flesh, but of finest flavour and quality. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

Breese's Prolific. A very large Potato, regular in shape, and very smooth; slightly oblong, flattened; flesh white and mealy, and of excellent quality; cooks quickly; a wonderful cropper, and a profitable market variety. PRICE, **8s. per cwt.**

Breese's Peerless. A large well-known white Potato, robust and strong growing; a main crop variety; yields very heavily; dull russetty skin; shallow eyes. Strongly recommended. PRICE, **8s. per cwt.**

Queen of the Valley. Fine. A clear rough red skin, yielding large crops. Second early; white flesh, and an excellent cooking Potato; well provided with eyes, very vigorous in habit, highly spoken of by growers during the past season. PRICE, **14s. per cwt.**

Manhattan. One of the best all-round Potatoes grown: crops largely; a handsome variety for show; beautiful clear dark-purple skin, slightly mottled. One of the best keeping varieties, and cooks well. Main crop. PRICE, **8s. per cwt.**

Early Vermont. An early variety, same shape, but with a darker skin than Early Rose; hardier and more vigorous; keeps well, and yields heavy crops. PRICE, **9s. per cwt.**

The Bruce. Suited to the colder districts; very hardy and robust; an excellent table Potato; white flesh; boils very dry and mealy; rough, brown skin, oblong in shape, and produces large crops. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

Brownell's Beauty. Always planted largely, and one of the best all-round Potatoes grown. Large size, but not coarse; dark, brownish-red skin, somewhat rough; a good keeper; main crop variety. Special quotations for large lots. PRICE, **7s. 6d. per cwt.**

Snowflake. A fine early variety; white flesh, with clear russetty skin; boils dry and mealy; excellent quality; yields heavily. Special prices for large lots. PRICE, **8s. 6d. cwt.**

Magnum Bonum. Long oval shape, with a clear brown skin; well furnished with eyes; peculiarly free from disease of every kind. A late variety; keeps well; and a good table Potato. PRICE, **8s. per cwt.**

Schoolmaster. A very good Potato for garden cultivation. Strongly recommended. Fine flavour; boils dry and mealy; light brown, rough skin; main crop. PRICE, **10s. cwt.**

Beauty of Hebron. An American variety, like Early Rose, but not so long—said to be earlier; a rapid grower, and a handsome show Potato; smooth skin, tinged with pink round the eyes; very productive, of delicate flavour, and strongly recommended as a first-class table Potato. PRICE, **8s. per cwt.**

Early Victor. A very early Potato, maturing in some eight weeks; dry and mealy. A seedling from a Kidney, but is of a nice roundish shape, clear beautiful skin, white flesh, and keeps fairly well. A fine garden variety. PRICE, **12s. per cwt.**

The Model. Introduced by us in 1893, has proved one of the very finest of the many new sorts we have been offering during recent years, and numbers of our growers speak in the highest terms of it; second crop variety, with a beautiful light-brown russetty skin, very solid, good shape; yields very heavily and keeps well. PRICE, **12s. per cwt.**



Bliss' Triumph.

Very early, red skin, white flesh, and round in shape; produces large crops, never grows coarse; largely grown. Warm situations and deep land seem to suit it best. Should be grown fast. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**



Village Blacksmith. Raised by a village blacksmith in Scotland. A distinct late Potato, producing heavy crops; skin almost black and roughly netted, having the appearance of being double-skinned; boils very dry and floury. PRICE, **10s. per cwt.**

... A SUPERB PRODUCTION! ... Have you

Our PREMIER Seed Catalogue

The LARGEST & BEST ever published in
Australia, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
On the Beautiful Coloured Covers are . . .

for 1895

Posted Free
... on ...
Application.

GROUPS OF  NEW ROSES! NEW PANSIES!! NEW VEGETABLES!!
LARGEST LIST OF NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED.

CHEAP SEEDS YET **GOOD SEEDS**
GOOD PLANTS YET **CHEAP PLANTS**

THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT IT—OURS is the  **At the Top of the Tree.**
Largest Seed Business in Australia and our position is
 Our success has been secured by offering only "The Best of Everything."

The want of rain has compelled many Farmers and Gardeners to postpone operations, and the Sowing and Planting Season will therefore be a late one. Following on the issue of our Large Illustrated Catalogue for 1895, which we presume is already in your hands (if not we will send it free on application), we would remind you that . . .

"AS YOU SOW, SO SHALL YOU REAP,"

and ask your orders for our Selected Stocks of SEEDS and PLANTS, and offer you

PLEASURE & PROFIT from your Vegetable and Flower Garden.

GLEANINGS from our superbly Illustrated Catalogue for 1895.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS

IN COLLECTIONS.

FREE "A" Collection 60 pkts. **20s.**

. BY .
POST. "B" " 30 " **10s.**

FREE "C" " 50 " **20s.**

. BY .
RAIL. "D" " 25 " **10s.**

 Will provide Seeds for the Home Garden

 FOR ONE YEAR.

SEEDS OF CHARMING FLOWERS

IN COLLECTIONS.

"A" Coll. Hardy Annuals - 12 var. **2s.**

"B" " " " - 24 " **4s.**

"C" " Hardy & H.H. Annuals 12 " **3s.**

"D" " . . . Choice . . . Biennials & Perennials 12 " **5s.**

"E" " Extra Choice Tender Biennials & Perennials 6 " **5s.**

ALL POST FREE. CHOICEST SORTS.

Of Vegetable and Flower Seeds we offer everything WORTH GROWING . . .

 See GENERAL LISTS

ANDERSON & CO'S LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 1895.





ENRICH your Land FATTEN your Stock

BY SOWING.

Root Crop and other Field Seeds.

SWEDE TURNIPS . . .	For prices	SORGHUMS & MILLETS
MANGEL WURZEL . . .	and	CATTLE MELON. . . .
FIELD CARROT	descriptions, See	SEED MAIZE
BUCKWHEATS	Large	FIELD PEAS & BEANS
CATTLE CABBAGE . . .	Illustrated	TARES or VETCHES .
CATTLE PUMPKIN . . .	Catalogue, 1895.	RYE, BARLEY, &c. . .
SOWING RAPE		SEED WHEATS

Special Prices for Large Lines, with samples.

Read our Catalogue for 1895—A Guide to the Farmer.

Double the Feeding Capacity of your Land

... BY SOWING ...

GRASSES for PASTURE, carefully selected, CLOVERS, etc.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	ITALIAN RYE GRASS	COCKSFOOT GRASS
FESCUES & POAS	COUCH GRASS, &c.	WHITE, RED & TREFOIL CLOVER
COLONIAL GROWN BROAD LEAVED LUCERNE (NEW SEED).		

Spring is a good time to sow.

See Large Catalogue for description of all of above and prices.

If you want large lots write for Special Quotations, let us know your requirements.

NURSERY DEPT.-TREES and PLANTS

To embellish the Home and Furnish the Table.

ROSES

Have you seen our Special List of these ?

If Not! Why Not?

Refer to pages 83, 84 & 85 of our Catalogue, and send your order at once, they should be planted not later than July.

NOTE. These are only gleanings from among the thousands of good things we offer in our Superb Catalogue for 1895, which will be sent post free to any address.

FRUIT TREES

£4 10s. per 100, packing included.

. . ORANGES—Same Price.

ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

For all of these, see our Large Illustrated Catalogue, 1895.

Plant strong one year old Trees and get the best sorts—we offer only these and will select them for you—say how many of each you wish to plant.

Climbing & Twining Plants.
Flowering Shrubs.
Avenue & Shelter Trees.
Hedge Plants, &c., &c.

ANDERSON & CO.

216 & 218 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

SEEDSMEN & PLANT MERCHANTS.

W. E. SMITH, Sydney, Newcastle & London.

PLANTS *Anderson & Co.* PLANTS.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

GARDEN MANURES, &c.

FLOR VITA—The Life of Flowers.

One of the Best Manures for Pot Plants.

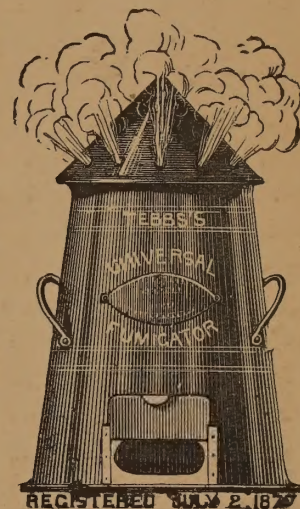
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For soft wooded Plants in pots, Roses, &c., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and Plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity will be found sufficient, say one teaspoonful to two gallons of water. It may be applied to the roots with a watering pot, or right over the plant, watering foliage and all. A good syringing with clean water after will give the plant a very fine healthy appearance. Bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

STANDEN'S "Gardeners' Friend" MANURE.

For promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Flowers and Vegetables, and particularly to pot plants. Sold in tins 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

CLAY'S FERTILISER, OR PLANT FOOD.

One of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, now very largely used and preferred by some gardeners to all others. In boxes, 1s. 6d. each.



SUPERIOR GARDEN FERTILISER.

FOR VEGETABLES
AND FLOWERS.

This first-class Manure is a fertiliser of a very high class, containing Potash, Lime, Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid, in the proportions best suited to the suburbs of Sydney. We can, with the greatest confidence, recommend this Manure to our customers as a **TESTED MANURE**; it is ground to a fine powder and is perfectly free from any smell, and can be used either in a liquid or dry state. Full directions for use, and the best mode of applying the Manure to Flowers, Vegetables, &c., on each tin. This Manure has been put up in 7-lb. tins, to suit the convenience of those who want a small quantity, and the tin having a screw top, it can be kept nicely, and used as required. In 7-lb. Tins, price 3s. 6d. each.

Manufactured by the **COLONIAL SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED, O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.**

Lethorion (Vapour Cone).

For the distribution of certain principles in a state of vapour, whereby their active properties are most closely brought into direct and intimate contact with vegetation, for the purpose of destroying **Parasitic Life** with a certainty hitherto unachieved, and without hurt or prejudice to the most delicate and fragile organisation of the plant.

These **VAPOUR CONES** may be used for cleansing all kinds of plants, either under glass, in bush-houses, or outside.

Directions for use on each Cone.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

The smaller size being large enough to disinfect about 500 cubic feet.

'Summer Cloud' Shading

Packets, with Full Directions for Use, 1s. 6d.

A PREPARATION now largely used for Shading Frames and Green-houses, and all Glass surfaces. It is applied outside the glass, and will not be washed off by rain; directions on each packet. It is applied like paint or whitewash, and is thick enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and at the same time transparent enough to admit sufficient light. One packet contains sufficient to shade 100 feet of glass.



"Universal Fumigator."

No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 6s. 6d.;
and No. 3, 11s. 6d. each.

THE best Insect Fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke. No special care or paper is required; no cinders used in lighting; no waste; it gives a thick, cool smoke. Will burn any kind of tobacco, paper, rags, cord, leaf, common tobacco, or any fumigating material.

MEDICATED TOBACCO PAPER, 2s. 6d. per Packet, 1-lb. Weight.

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THE FRUIT GARDEN (in 2 vols.) 2s.

Vol. No. 1 gives practical hints on the propagation of Fruit Trees and Fruit Shrubs, by Grafting, Budding, and from Cuttings; it treats of the Culture of the Pear, Nectarine, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Mulberry, Currant, Fig, Almond and Olive, and gives a list of the best varieties. Price, 1s.

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This little work contains much practical information as to the Culture of Plants from Seed and Cuttings and their after treatment; also Bush house plants, Ferns, and Rockplants, and general information regarding laying out of the garden, trenching &c., also a calendar of operations. Price 1s.

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A most useful handbook for the amateur gardener; treats of the soil, manures, and preparation of the land, and the culture of all useful vegetables, also a calendar of operations for every month in the year. Price 1s.

Write for our **SPECIAL POTATO LIST** (Illustrated) July 1st.

NEW DWARF GOLDEN
BUTTER BEAN
ANDERSON'S WONDER.

PERFECTED DELMONICO

ROCK MELON.

HENDERSON'S
Pink Plume
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NEW TOMATO CRIMSON CUSHION.

ANDERSON & CO. SEEDSMEN.
—SYDNEY.—